



L. Carlton Raymond,
Macdonald College—.

August, 19¹²—

THE
MACDONALD COLLEGE
MAGAZINE

Vol. II—1911-1912

INDEX.

	Page
AGRICULTURE—	
Curing Alfalfa Hay—L. C. Raymond.....	124
Gleanings from the Short Course in Field Crops at Macdonald College—G. H. Cutler....	219
Growing of Mixed Grains for Feed—G. G. Moe.....	311
List of Short Course Students.....	225
Marquis Wheat.....	315
Ottawa Seed Fair, The—L. C. Raymond.....	222
Roots and their Value—P. A. Boving.....	308
Rotation of Crops, The—R. Summerby.....	223
Summer Fallow in Conserving Soil Moisture—F. T. Shutt.....	20
Treatment of Dyke and Prairie Soils, The—B. H. Landels.....	23
Agricultural Training Farms—W. S. Blair.....	118
Alumni.....	78-186-284-392
Athletics.....	84-178-279-381
Bees as a Friend of the Agriculturist—W. Lochhead.....	202
Bluffing—R. P. Gorham.....	217
Burrell, Hon. Martin—L. C. Raymond.....	105
By the Grace of Sarah May—L. M. Montgomery.....	99
Class Presidents...	76
College Presidents, Some.....	276
Come with me to the Sunny South—E. M. Duporte.....	110
Conservation of Soil Fertility, The—H. S. Hammond.....	296
Correspondence.....	123-351
Editorial.....	3-95-201-293
Editor's Comment..	1
Faculty Items.....	74-274-380
Farmer and the Tariff, The—R. S. Kennedy	305
HORTICULTURE—	
Box and Barrel as Apple Packages—F. S. Browne.....	226
Horticultural Club, The.....	31-233
Hints to Exhibitors of Fruits and Vegetables—H. B. Durost.....	228
Home Grounds in the Country—F. G. Todd.....	316
Musk Melon Culture—A. C. Gorham.....	28
Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, The—J. M. Robinson.....	129
Short Course in Horticulture—E. M. Straight.....	320
Spruce in the Home Planting—W. S. Blair.....	127
Thinning of Fruit—M. H. Jenkins.....	227
Winter Meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society—B. Richardson.....	230
HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE—	
Appreciation, An—Miss E. W. MacMurray	343
Exhibition, The—Miss H. C. Gibbon.....	258
Gretchen's Curriculum.....	255
Home-Maker's Course in Household Science, The—Daisie M. Dowie.....	151
House Furnishings.....	157
How to Preserve our Health—J. Vanderleck.....	153
Old Fashioned Woman, An—Poem—L. M. Montgomery.....	56
School Lunches—Miss K. A. Fisher.....	252
Short Course Impressions—Miss G. Grant.....	345
Spring Short Course, The.....	259
Students in Domestic Science, Some—N. Macmillan.....	340
Summer in California, A—Miss MacSwain.....	53
Technical Training for Women—Miss Fisher.....	50
Use of Household Science in the Home, The—Mrs. Pelletier.....	57

INDEX.

	Page
HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.—(Continued)	
Work in the Apartment and its Value to the Student in Household Science—F. E. Campbell.....	256
Impressions at Cornell—Alf. Savage.....	115
In Lighter Vein.....	89-189-288-394
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING—	
Benefits that may be gained by a Student on an Exhibition Circuit—A. A. Campbell ..	238
Chicago International and Live Stock Exhibition, 1911—H. Barton.....	234
Eastern Canada and Bacon Production—W. J. Reid.	326
Judging Team—W. Gibson.....	32
Monmouthshire County Council Travelling Dairy School—Miss J. Reid.....	321
New Method of Handling Milk.....	34
Ottawa Fat Stock Show.—W. Gibson.....	239
Pointers for Dairy Farmers, Some—W. W. Baird.....	323
Pursuit of Knowledge by the Animal Husbandry Option, The—R. S. Kennedy.....	135
Value of Milk Records—W. Gibson.....	32
Macdonald Has Won the Trophy ...	107
Manitoba Special—F. E. Elford.....	14
Magazine Honour, A.....	201
McGill Convocation—R. S. Kennedy.. ..	13
Newfoundland—A. W. Kneeland.....	214
Obituary.....	175
POULTRY—	
Dominion Government Work for Poultry...	139
Fattening and Marketing Poultry—Seth Jones.....	241
How Poultry Producers are Injuring a Paying Industry—E. Rhoades.....	35
Poultry Industry of British Columbia—M. A. Jull....	329
Preserving Eggs—E. Rhoades.....	38
Popularizing Knowledge—J. C. Sutherland.....	212
Principles of Breeding Cereal Plants as Recognized at Svalof, Sweden—L. H. Newman..	208
Quebec Agriculture and Macdonald College—F. C. Harrison.	6
Refrigeration in Relation to Fruit Growing—J. A. Ruddick.....	300
Seniors, The.....	352
Seniors, Personal Account of the.....	353
Settlement Movement, The—W. Logan.	18
Social.	62-164-264-366
Souvenirs de Voyage—Mdlle Biéler.....	121
Summer at Macdonald—A. C. Gorham.	11
TEACHERS—	
Bird Life at Macdonald—J. Brittain.....	339
Carlyle's Heros and Hero Worship—R. W. Edmison.....	249
Duty of Home School—Miss Robins.....	40
Handwork in Rural Schools—Miss L. Whetmore.....	244
Mastery for Service—Mrs. Muldrew.	46
Modern Teachers—Macdonald Girl—Miss E. Read..	246
Nature Study and its Critics—J. Brittain..	148
Newfoundland—Its Educational System—A. W. Kneeland.....	333
Results of Child Study—S. B. Sinclair.....	142
The Man Behind the Plough.....	49
Three Women and a Cabinet—F. E. Buck.....	145
Thursday in Town—Miss E. Travers.....	44
Tribute, A.—E. M. Du Porte.	2
Trip to Toronto—D. B. Flewelling.....	108
University Settlement of Montreal—J. A. Dale.....	337
Under the Desk Lamp.....	60-160-260-348
Vacation on the Farm, A—J. R. N. Macfarlane.....	363

Vol. II.

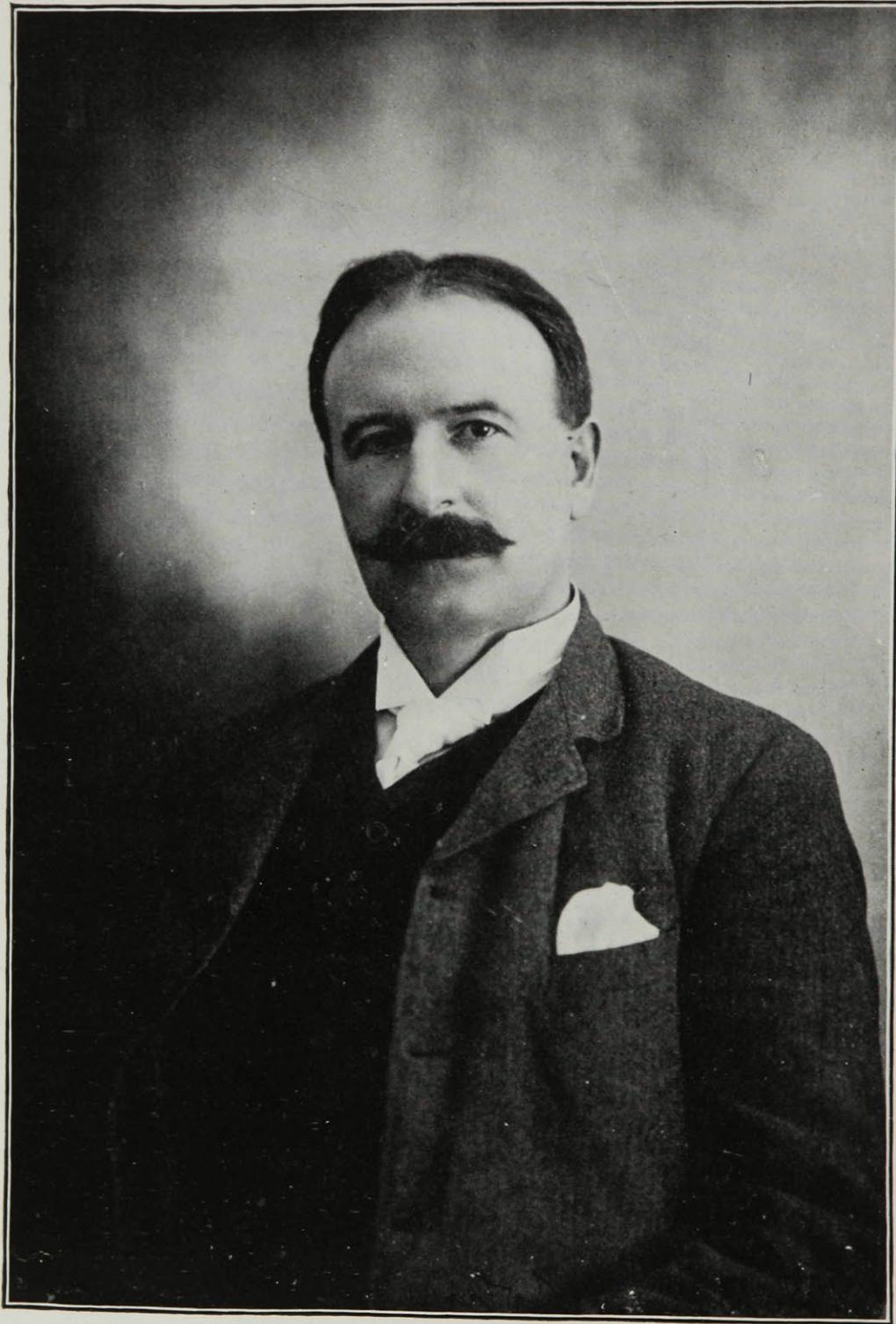
October-November, 1911.

No. 1

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Dr. F. C. Harrison	Frontispiece
Editor's Comment	1
A Tribute	E. Melville Du Porte
Editorial Staff	3
Editorial	3
Quebec Agriculture and Macdonald College	6
Summer at Macdonald	A. E. Gorham
McGill Convocation	R. S. Kennedy
Manitoba Special	F. E. Elford
The Settlement Movement	W. Logan
AGRICULTURE:—	
Summer Fallow in Conserving Soil Moisture	F. T. Shutt
Treatment of Dyke and Prairie Soils	B. H. Landels
HORTICULTURE:—	
Mush Melon Culture	A. C. Gorham
Horticulture Club	D. B. Flewelling
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING:—	
Judging Team	W. Gibson
Value of Milk Records	W. Gibson
New Method of Handling Milk	34
POULTRY:—	
How Poultry Producers are Injuring a Paying Industry	E. Rhoades
Preservation of Eggs	E. Rhoades
TEACHERS:—	
Duty of Home and School	Miss Robins
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“Mastery for Service”	Mrs. Muldrew
The Man Behind the Plough	49
HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE:—	
Technical Training for Women	Miss Fisher
A Summer in California	Miss MacSwain
An Old-Fashioned Woman	56
The Use of Household Science in the Home	Mrs. Pelletier
Under the Desk Lamp	60
Social	62
Faculty Items	74
Class Presidents	76
Alumni	78
Athletics	84
In Lighter Vein	89



OUR NEWLY-APPOINTED PRINCIPAL, DR. F. C. HARRISON.

Editor's Comment.

Once more we appear to voice the thoughts and sentiments of the students of Macdonald College.

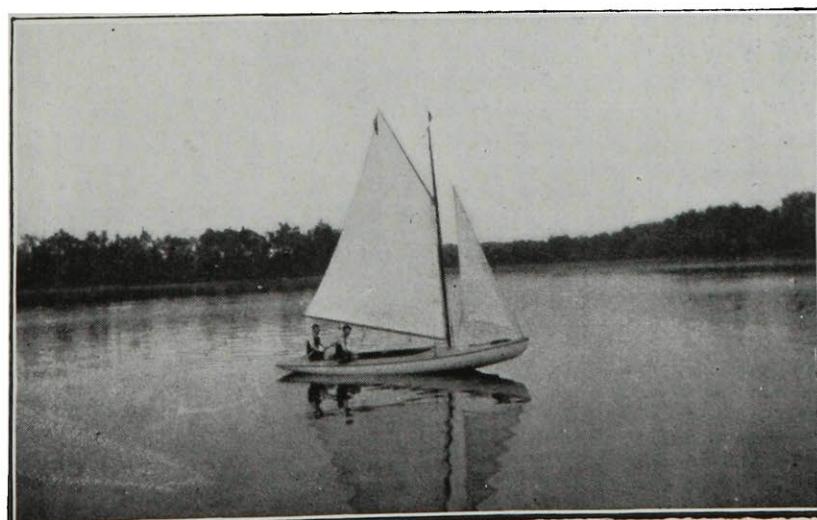
We come before you after having gone through a crisis in the history of the Magazine, a crisis that will not soon be forgotten, and one that is still felt amidst our circles. With an entirely new Editor, Associate Editor and Social Editor the outlook was anything but promising. But, with the generous assistance and co-operation of the other members of the staff and student body, we have succeeded in preparing this issue, which, we trust, will meet with your approval.

It will be noticed that a few changes have been made in the Editorial Board, viz: the addition of a Proof-Reader, Assistant Proof-Reader, and a Stenographer. The need of these has long been felt and the task of preparing an issue is much lighter for the Editor on this account.

Throughout our columns we will follow the same plan as heretofore, but we call attention to the following features:—

the Alumni section will receive special consideration this year, as will also the Social and Literary sections. We are running, or rather continuing, a series of articles by the different heads of our Canadian Agricultural Colleges, and it might be well to add that these will not be found in any other magazine. We are also carrying through a series of sketches entitled Macdonald Graduate types, which we hope will prove a success.

In this number we call your attention to the articles on the retiring Editor, his Associate Editor, and also his Social Editor. These men gave their best to the Magazine, and are responsible to a large degree for the success of this, we hope, most worthy cause. In closing, the present Editorial Staff wishes to thank those who in any way contributed to this number, and we also ask for the hearty co-operation of every student, male or female, Aggie, Science or Teacher, to help make the Macdonald College Magazine one big unprecedented success.



A Tribute.

WHAT Macdonald student but can recall the names of students who during the past two years have devoted so much of their time to making a success of the Magazine. These men have all been leaders, men with the best interests of the College at heart, and men who by their attainments in scholarship, athletics and other fields of student activity, have done much towards placing Macdonald in the foremost rank among Agricultural Colleges.

Prominent among these "Master Spirits" has been Mr. R. S. Kennedy, who, during his editorship, proved a worthy successor to Mr. Elwell, who ably edited the first four numbers of the Macdonald Magazine.

Mr. Kennedy entered College in 1908—the second year of its existence—with the present senior year. That his ability early manifested itself and was recognized by his fellow students, is shown by the fact that during his Freshman year he was elected President of the Macdonald College Literary Society, a position which he efficiently filled, indeed the last clause might aptly be used of all Mr. Kennedy's numerous offices.

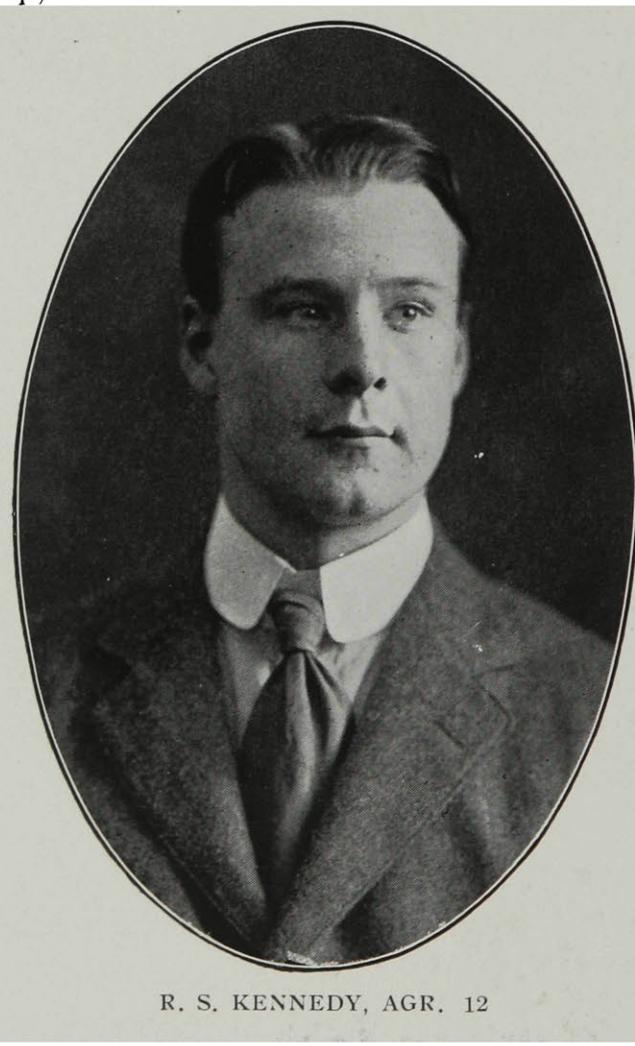
On the athletic field the College has

heard from him, for he is one of the best men on the Macdonald Soccer, basketball and baseball teams, as also on the McGill Rugby team, and he always made a good showing on Field Day. From his entrance he has served on the committee of the Athletic Association.

Mr. Kennedy has been associated with the Magazine since the latter was but an idea. When the Trifolium was brought out he was on the board as contributor for Class '12. During 1909-10 his name appears as Associate Editor, and at Christmas, 1910, on the retirement of Mr. Elwell, the students, recognizing that he was "the man for the job," unanimously elected him Editor-in-Chief; and the able work he did on the Magazine has amply justified the trust reposed in him by his fellow students.

We regret greatly that owing to a serious illness while in England he has

been compelled to resign, and we have consequently lost his invaluable services. We are pleased to have him back with us and to see that his keenness of wit and brilliance in repartee, for which he has always been famous, have in no wise suffered from his recent illness. We wish him continued health and every success.



R. S. KENNEDY, AGR. '12

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911.

No. 1.

The Editorial Staff of the Magazine:

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EDITORIAL

There are far too many people yet in this Dominion who do not appreciate the dignity of the Agricultural calling. There are still those among us who do not appreciate the value of an Agricultural education, who do not have any

idea of what the Agricultural College stands for, and who imagine the agriculturist an uneducated being. Although this erroneous idea is slowly being suppressed, still it is far too evident among the public of to-day.

When we say that Agriculture is the first, the greatest and the most honourable calling of to-day, we do not exaggerate the statement in the least. What country can prosper if her Agriculture fails? What happens when the farmer has a bad year? These questions we do not need to answer, you know yourselves the answers.

Notwithstanding all this evidence, however, our Government has been prone to recognize their responsibility in educating the farmer and his family in their line of work. In our public schools very little attention is given to agricultural subjects. Boys are educated along lines that lead them away from the farm, they are having their heads turned towards the cities, and unless they come in contact with the influence of an Agricultural College, off to the city they go. Thus the country is being drained of its best, the social, economical and political relations of the nation are being upset, the balance is being overturned, too many people in the cities and too few in the country. In short we need more actual producers and fewer useless consumers.

To-day, through the influence of the Agricultural Colleges, the agriculturist is slowly being educated to his work, he is grasping some knowledge of his profession, he is crawling slowly but surely to the prominent position he should occupy in the affairs of the nation. He has reason to be proud of his vocation, reason to feel independent of many who, in ignorance regard him as a clod hopper, a reuben, and an ignorant laborer. He knows that without him they would not be able to educate themselves in their own lines of work. So, day by day, year after year, the agriculturist plods onward, steadily gaining his rights and privileges, but deeming it strange, yea,

passing strange that his brothers should be so loath to grant him his fair share of recognition.

* * *

Opening day was attended as usual with considerable expectancy on the part of the older students, as to how large a class the incoming Freshmen would be, what they would be good for and what they would look like. Suffice to say in answer to these queries that we all were, and are yet, quite favorably impressed with the class of 1915, and can assure them a most hearty welcome, the first evidences of which they received at the hands of the Sophomores.

This year opens not only a new year in the history of the College, but it is the beginning of a new period of years. It is the year after that all-important year, the year after the first Graduates have been turned out into the world to make a name for themselves and their Alma Mater. That class that was here at the beginning is here no longer, so now we are able to say, the College has passed through its stages of infancy and is marching onward into childhood.

This year lies before many of us as one of exceedingly hard work and study. We are in on the last lap, the home stretch, and soon Macdonald days for us will be over. We have in our grasp the opportunity to make this year a success or a failure, either socially or industrially, so it behooves us, one and all, to stand shoulder to shoulder and pass down to the historians of the institution several pages of unparalleled accomplishments in all lines.

As college spirit is a prime factor in the welfare of any educational establishment, now is the time to cultivate that most desirable asset to its fullest extent of reasonableness, by supporting, in

whatever way we are able, the organizations of the College. There is the Magazine, the Literary Societies, the Residence Committees, and the Students' Council, all of which must have our loyal and indefatigable efforts, if they are to succeed in their work. Perhaps in person you may not belong to any of these, but remember that they represent you and your fellow students, that you elected these officers and when a meeting is called by any one of them, it is your duty to attend and take part in the proceedings.

Above all let the spirit that has characterized this place from the start still have its supremacy. Congeniality at table, and between the parties on both sides of the campus, together with an absence of any hard feeling whatever, and a large amount of respect from the men to the ladies, will, without fail, make this a year of pleasant remembrance to all.

Remember that this is one of the few co-educational institutions in the country and one of the fewer where such freedom as we have is allowed. But the experiment, for such this policy is, is succeeding admirably, and it only remains for us to help it to continue.

The ladies of both schools must not think that they have no part in college life outside their own building, for they have. We are all one body, with one aim, success, one Alma Mater, Macdonald, and one motto, "Mastery for Service," and may it ever, no matter

how far distant in the future, always convey to our mind its fullest significance.

* * *

We regret very much that our Associate Editor of last year, Mr. J. E. McOuat, of class '13, is not with us again this term. Mr. McOuat has proven himself a man of no mean ability, and when it was rumored that he would be unable to return on account of having accepted the Principalship of the school at Three Rivers, all felt a sense of loss. The Magazine lost, his class lost, and the College lost one of their brightest, most able and most popular students. We all wish Mac every possible success, and hope that ere long he will return to his old College and complete the course that he has so well begun.

* * *

We must also say a few words of appreciation in the case of Mr. G. LaLecheur, our ex-Social Editor, who after a few days sojourn with us at the commencement of the term, felt that his health would not warrant the completion of his course this year.

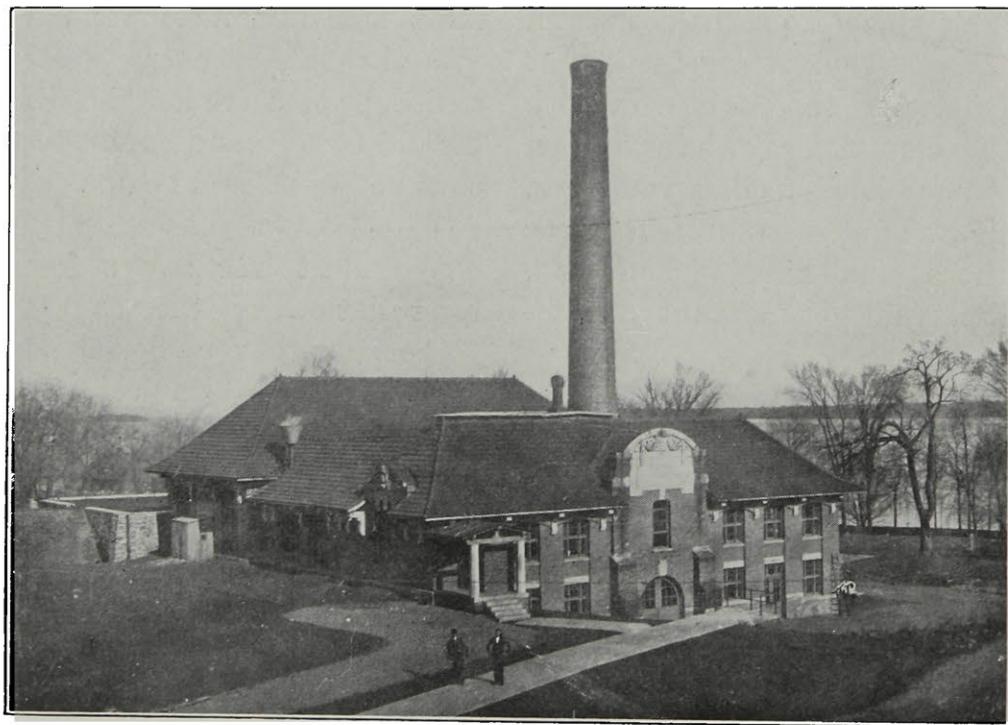
Mr. LaLecheur was a great addition to the Editorial Board, and his loss is felt keenly by us, but we wish Laly a most prosperous and successful year on the farm. We hope that he will regain his health to such a degree that next year will see him back at Macdonald, ready to take up the work he has left unfinished.

Quebec Agriculture and Macdonald College.

ACCORDING to the census reports for the year 1901, the crop yields in the Province of Quebec were as follows:—Wheat, 14.07 bushels per acre; barley, 24.35 bushels per acre; oats, 24.84 bushels per acre; potatoes, 134.71 bushels per acre; other roots, 390.54 bushels per acre; hay and forage, 1.08 tons per acre.

The figures for 1910, which are given below, are taken from the census and

Canada, 1911, a report is given of the beginning of an agricultural survey for the various provinces. The enquiry for the Province of Quebec was partly carried out by advanced students from agricultural colleges, and the results obtained were considered fairly representative of the actual conditions in each province in regard to "the preservation of soil fertility, the inroads of weeds and insect pests, the practice of well-planned farming, as shown by a



THE POWER HOUSE.

statistics monthly for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and are estimates based upon returns made by voluntary agricultural correspondents, consequently they have not the same statistical value that attaches to the figures of the decennial census:—Wheat, 18.38 bushels per acre; oats, 29.66 bushels per acre; barley, 24.49 bushels per acre.

In the recently issued publication of the Commission of Conservation for

systematic rotation of crops, the practice of sowing well selected seeds, and the application of manures or other fertilizers." A short abstract of the report for the English speaking part of Quebec is here given:—

With regard to the rotation of crops, 12% do not follow any system; 13% follow a five-year rotation, and the rest cannot be said to follow anything approaching a systematic rotation.

Many of the farmers raise hay for

marketing purposes. Few understand the value of rotation of crops. Tile drainage is almost entirely unknown. 94% grade their seed grain by the use of the fanning mill. 10% hand pick their seed wheat, but otherwise little attention is paid to this important branch.

The amount of manure applied each year is sufficient to cover only a small part of the farm. Lack of knowledge and care is evident.

Many troublesome weeds are reported. The principal causes given for their prevalence are careless neighbours, im-

that they should know, such as the names of weeds and insects, and the remedial measures to be taken to get rid of them. Few had any idea of the immense value of seed selection and crop rotation. The herds being small, there was little to return to the land in the way of barn-yard manure.

Such are the conditions existing in Quebec, according to the census statistics quoted, and the report of the Commission of Conservation, and it will be seen that the problem of Quebec agriculture is the same as in other provinces,



THE LIBRARY (INTERIOR VIEW).

pure seed, and neglected roadsides. The long periods for which many fields are under hay gives opportunity for the weeds to get a firm hold on the land.

Several insect and fungus pests are reported as being very prevalent. There is room for demonstration work in up-to-date methods of orcharding. Very little is done in the way of treating seed grain for smut.

The report concludes by stating that the general impression gained by those who visited the farms was that the farmers were ignorant of many things

—what C. C. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, has called “the problem of the indifferent farmer,” and the difficulty of bringing each man to a knowledge of the five plain and simple courses, of draining the soil, sowing only the best seed, carefully gathering and storing the products of the field and orchard, feeding the field products only to profitable stock, and putting the finished product on the market in the best form.

The needs of Quebec agriculture have been realized for many years by Sir

William Macdonald, and through his public spirit, generosity and far-sightedness, Macdonald College was built, equipped and endowed for the advancement of Quebec agriculture, constituting a benefaction without precedent, inasmuch as it was the gift of a private individual to education, and particularly to agricultural education, a matter which in other provinces and in other countries is considered the business of the state, and a charge on the public funds. The gift is thus unique, and in comparing Macdonald College with other colleges, we

development and sees boundless opportunities of progress in the future.

As regards educational work, the College offers three separate courses in agriculture:—first, to those students who desire a complete training in agriculture, specializing in some branch, in order that they may qualify as experts or instructors, or who wish to have a large fund of special agricultural knowledge, in order to run farms of their own. Such students remain at the institution for four years, and receive a degree in agriculture from the University. Sec-



THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

must remember that it is almost impossible for a private institution, no matter how well endowed, to carry on many kinds of work, and particularly extension work, unsupported by public funds.

In spite of these obvious limitations, Macdonald College has attempted to grapple with a number of the deficiencies in Quebec agriculture, so graphically described by the census reports and the report of the Conservation Commission. The College, although only in its fifth year of existence, is conscious of material

ond, those students who, in the majority of cases, are farmers' sons and who intend to follow farming as an occupation, and desire to receive a practical training and obtain it in two sessions, each of eight months duration. Thirdly, those farmers and farmers' sons who cannot afford to spend much time in gaining information, and who can only arrange to take short practical courses of two weeks or a month's duration.

Such is the character of the courses given in the School of Agriculture, and

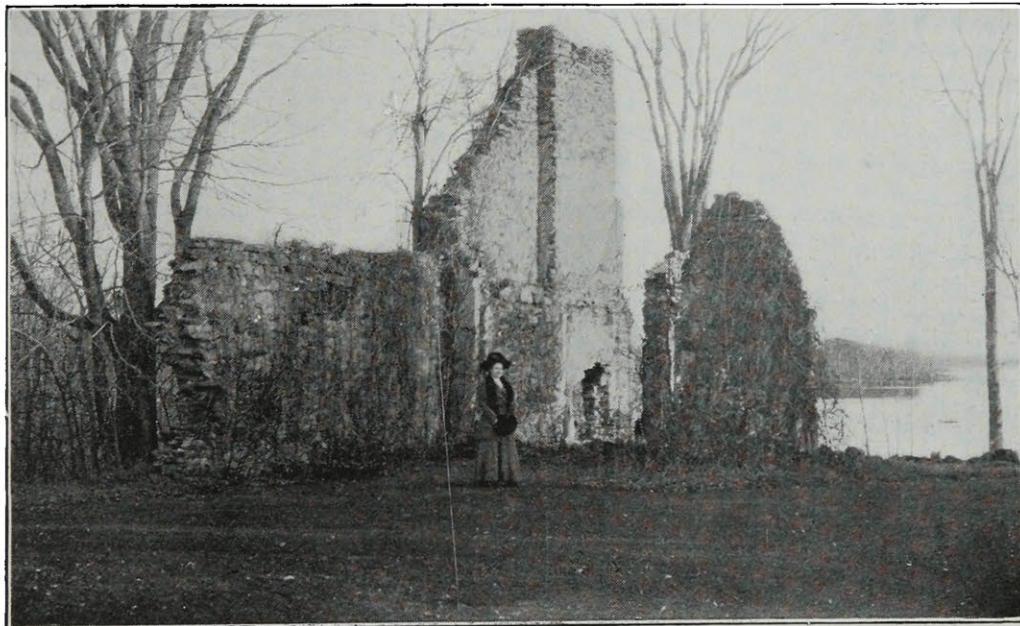
the splendid equipment at Macdonald College in men and buildings enables these courses to be well carried out.

The second branch of the work is to advance knowledge, and hence the departments, more or less, are engaged in some experimental work having practical objects, and the results obtained are not only given to the students, but are disseminated widely by means of the agricultural press. In some departments where the season exerts an influence on the results, nothing has been published until an average for a number of years has been obtained. By fol-

courses mentioned, and they afford an interesting comparison with the Quebec averages already quoted.

Stated on money value, it would mean that the farmers of Quebec would receive \$63,000,000.00 more for their crops, if their farms produced at the same rate as the College farm.

In the last year or so, the College has attempted to get into closer touch with the farmer, and this year a demonstrator or representative was appointed, with headquarters at Huntingdon. This representative is a graduate of Macdonald College, he has



OLD FORT AT SENNEVILLE.

lowing out improved methods of farming the yields on the College farm have been as follows:—

Barley, 43 bushels per acre; oats, 52 bushels per acre; potatoes, early, 125 bushels per acre; late, 200 bushels per acre; mangels, 666 bushels per acre; turnips, 833 bushels per acre; clover hay, 3 tons per acre.

We do not mean to state from this that it is possible for all farms in this province to give such good returns as these, but it shows how crop yields may be improved by following the

been placed in the Townships in order to obtain a knowledge of local conditions, and to take the best agricultural methods to the farmer, to get his sympathy and arouse his interest. Excellent results have followed the appointment of such representatives in the various counties in Ontario; in fact, no educational step of recent years has brought such large returns, and it is hoped that the system will be productive of equally good results in Quebec, and will link the farmer with the work of the agricultural college.

During the past summer, under the fostering care of the professor of horticulture, several demonstration orchards have been established in the province. These have received a grant of money from the Quebec legislature, but the work has been wholly instituted and planned by Prof. Blair. The Commission of Conservation have also established alfalfa plots throughout the province. These have been located and looked after by Mr. L. S. Klinck, professor of cereal husbandry, with the hope of showing farmers that this important crop can be grown in the province, and that it will afford a rich and profitable forage crop.

Nearly all the fall fairs in the Townships were visited by members of the college staff. In some places judging competitions were held, and it is to be hoped that these instructive competitions will be carried out in many other sections next year, and perhaps extended to include the judging of fruit, vegetables, etc.

The College has also furnished speakers for a number of meetings held under the auspices of agricultural, horticultural and dairying societies in the province, and thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Muldrew, several Women's Institutes were established. At present these are without any financial aid, but it is possible that something may

be done by the Quebec legislature to aid the establishment of these worthy societies.

During the past summer between four and five thousand farmers and their families from different parts of Quebec and from eastern Ontario visited the institution. These visitors were, as a rule, taken to the Assembly Hall and a brief description was given to them of the various departments, and the programme for the day was explained. Parties were then taken by various instructors and conducted through the different departments. A number of large buses were used to carry the visitors around the farm, and, as they were driven about, the farm superintendent explained the various features of the farm crops. The plots of various kinds of cereals, forage crops, roots, etc., were visited, and the work of the other practical departments was also explained. For the benefit of the visiting ladies, demonstrations were given on some branch of cooking by one of the household science staff, and also demonstrations in the dairy department on the making of butter and cream cheese. All our friends, in this way, enjoyed a good day's outing, and besides were placed in possession of considerable information pertaining to their occupation.

F. C. HARRISON.

Summer at Macdonald.



THOSE of us who accepted the opportunity of remaining at Macdonald, started in to work just in time to take our share in the planting. Every moment had to be utilized to get the crops put in, and at times it was rather hard on our unaccustomed backs; but we all enjoyed the work and appreciated the kindness of those in charge. The exertion was a fitting exercise after the strenuous work of examination time.

Many were our tasks and varied, and it was pleasant to see the boys go to their work with the air of one who knows just how it should be done.

True, after our day's work we were tired; but how restful at evening to sit in a comfortable steamer chair in the open air and look towards the romantic village of Ste. Anne's. How picturesque! How inspiring! For here it was that Thomas Moore, with the rapids of the Ottawa foaming before him, and the pleasant chimes of the village bells borne to his ear, gained inspiration for the "Canadian Boat Song".

The twenty-fifth of June brought the strawberries, and the feed at Prof. Blair's was enjoyed to the fullest extent by us all. It was remarkable how much interest the Biology Department took in strawberry insects at this season. Their investigational work on raspberry, plum, apple and grape insects was also, by some strange chance, carried on during the ripening season.

There were no picnics this summer as the fellows were not very enthusiastic over such outings after the girls had left; still we had some very enjoyable times among ourselves.

On July 5th, those in the Horticultural Department went to Montreal to visit the melon gardens. With the temperature 95° in the shade, and with our baggage which consisted of several cameras, our coats, collars and hats, and a suit case packed with lunch, we hurried from fruit auctions to markets —getting lost and finding each other again. After dinner we took a car for the mountain. On paying our fare five or ten times we reached a point (it was near melting point by this) within two or three miles of where we wished to go. The fellow who forgot to get off the car was probably just as happy, although he didn't get there. After some other pleasant adventures we said good-bye to the smoke and heat of the city and started for Macdonald, reaching home at sundown. Such excursions were few but very pleasant.

Time passed evenly until the melons were ripe. Then we had all the excitement of midnight melon feeds which we all enjoyed very much—when they were in the other fellow's room.

The picture below shows us happily engaged in a pleasant after-dinner recreation.

On Labour Day we pushed off our canoe and paddled lazily down the southern shores of the Ottawa. The first faint touch of autumn was on the leaves, hardly a breath to move them and not a cloud overhead. The quiet and beauty of this September afternoon will live in our memory, adding another touch of sweetness to the pleasant days that we passed at Macdonald.

Last, but not least, was our trip to Oka. A close race between our train and one on the G. T. line was the

first excitement in this very pleasant trip.

Arriving at Como, we took a motor ferry across to Oka. Here we were met by two bus drivers each of whom "boosted" his own rig and decried the other. We finally settled the question by hiring both rigs and started for La Trappe, four miles away. Here we were hospitably received by the Trappist Monks. They did not expect so

insects and fungus diseases. When we returned two of the fellows were missing. After a long search we found them in the wine cellar apparently quite happy.

In the evening the "Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants" held its session and we had very interesting addresses in English and French.

The Professors slept at the Agricultural Institute, but we students were



TIME PASSED AWAY UNTIL THE MELONS WERE RIPE.

many (of course, they didn't know the trip was free) and apologised for not having prepared a more liberal repast, but we were all glad that they had not, for, after rising from a great spread in which Oka wine played an important part, like the Scotchman, we were "fu', absolutely fu'."

In the afternoon we divided into three groups and inspected the orchards and adjoining woods, searching for

taken to the Monastery. The Chapel bells rang every half hour from two o'clock until after daybreak. They called the monks to prayer, but I am afraid the effect on most of us was diametrically opposite.

Next morning, after another visit to the cider press and wine cellar, we reluctantly left so much good cheer, for the roast beef and cold water of Macdonald.

A. C. G. Ag., '13.

The McGill University Convocation, June 5th.



FOR many years McGill University has been conferring degrees and scattering her trained sons over Canada as the pioneers of its progress. The year 1911 has, however, brought about a new advance. To a casual observer the Convocation held on June 5th in the Hall of Victoria College may have been much as others have been; but to the lover of Canada's best interests, the conferring of degrees on McGill's first graduates in the Science of Agriculture must have differentiated the occasion from any of its predecessors. Canada's greatest industry is and will be agriculture. Yet Canada's trained agriculturists are fewer than the trained men of any other great profession. McGill has now sent forth her first contribution for diminishing the great disparity between the enormous importance of the profession and the small numbers of its professors.

Though the importance of this phase of the occasion was hardly emphasized sufficiently, the ceremony was nevertheless a very interesting one. The honors gained in McGill's famous Faculty of Medicine were conferred at this Convocation and formed the chief part of the proceedings. After an opening prayer, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine gave his report of the examinations, etc., which was followed by the presentation of the numerous prizes and medals gained during the year in that Faculty, and the conferring of the degree of M.D., C.M., on the thirty-one successful candidates.

Our Principal, Dr. Harrison, then made a short but interesting speech, introducing the graduates in Agriculture, in which he emphasized the fact—which cannot be over emphasized—that Agriculture was in very truth a science and that the Agricultural Colleges, amongst which Macdonald College holds a foremost position, were training men scientifically as leaders and teachers of its various branches.

Principal Peterson then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture on Macdonald's first graduates—fifteen in number—who wore the ordinary Science gowns and hoods.

The next item on the programme was the Valedictory by Dr. Howard Rae Clouston, B.A., which was followed by an address by Lewelly Franklins Barker, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Several B.Sc. degrees and a number of "ad eundem" degrees were then conferred.

A pleasing feature of the occasion was the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, who expressed himself as being particularly pleased to see McGill turn out graduates in the Science of Agriculture, the importance of which to the Province he emphasized. He congratulated McGill University upon them, and Sir William C. Macdonald for having so munificently equipped Macdonald College for this purpose.

The Sessional Address of the Dean then followed and the Convocation was closed by the pronouncing of the Benediction.

R. S. K.

With the Manitoba Agricultural Special.

By F. C. ELFORD, Macdonald College Poultry Department.

TWO factors in Manitoba that are making for the betterment of the farmer and his farm are the Agricultural College and the railroads. That the former, under Principal Black, is working along the right lines is acknowledged on all sides, and that the latter feel their responsibilities is shown by one of them, the C. P. R., joining with the College in running the special over

Manitoba Agricultural College students or ex-students were present. It was not an uncommon thing to have a dozen or more in attendance. It will not be long before every corner of the province will have among its leading young men those who have attended the Agricultural College.

Principal Black, who attended most of the meetings and spoke at practically every session, was during the four weeks



MANITOBA'S BEST CROP.

every mile of the C. P. R. track in the province. The Company paid the total expenses, including meals, etc., and the Government, through the College, supplied the speakers. W. J. Black, the energetic and popular Principal of the Agricultural College, was the moving spirit, and the manner in which the special was received was largely due to the good work that he and his staff have been doing. Hardly a stop, but several

a very busy man. There were 78 stops with occasionally two addresses, so that nearly 90 meetings were held. There was an average attendance of about 250 at each meeting, making a total attendance of over 22,500. At many places the cars were too small, and outdoor meetings were necessary. At all stops the time was too short, as the trains had to move sharp on time to be ready for the next meeting. The interest taken

by those in attendance was good, and must have been encouraging to the promoters. The staff did their eating and sleeping between stops, and found three meetings a day fairly strenuous. Prof. Thos. Shaw, who was on for two weeks, pronounced the train the most up-to-date of any he had ever seen.

Owing to the varied character of the programme of instruction given, the staff of lecturers and demonstrators was very large. It included the staff of the Agricultural College and some of the best known authorities on subjects relating to Manitoba.

The Agricultural College on wheels made a train of eight cars. Behind the engine came the stock car, in which were 3 types of the beef steers and 3 milch cows. The car also had various breeds of pigs, sheep and poultry for demonstration purposes. The refrigerator and baggage cars, followed by the three lecture cars, came next.

The lecture cars were, the dairy, home economics, and the farm. The live stock lectures were given in the open. The home car, the most tastily decorated car of the three, was the one in which the lectures on household economy, home gardening, house plants, and poultry were given. As the audiences came in at one end they entered what looked like an avenue lined with flowering plants and hanging vines. The red plush seats, bordered on either side with varied shades of green and red, had a most pleasing and home-like effect. At the further end, where the demonstration was done, stood a kitchen cabinet, which formed the front to the pantry in which was kept the cooking appliances and the means for keeping these clean. At this end stood the small platform and table; upon the latter were gas stoves, jars of oatmeal, etc., and on the platform, as a rule, stood the speaker.

THE DAIRY CAR.

The dairy car, where the lectures and demonstrations were given, was equipped with a complete home dairy outfit. The outfit included a hand separator, churns, butter workers, printers, tin utensils, strainer dipper, water moisture tests, tanks for keeping milk, can testing outfit, etc., etc.

Decorating the walls of the cars were mottoes bearing the information that "Making bad butter means a hole in your purse, sew up the rip." "Poor cows are the noxious weeds of the dairy herd." "Speak to a cow as you would to a lady." A thermometer in a card had the advice, "Use me, don't guess." At another place hung a spring balance and a test tube, labelled "herd weeder."

Lest any breeder would feel slighted, there hung on the walls, photos of the champion cows of the four dairy breeds of Canada. Prof. Mitchell, who is in charge of this department, does not declare which breed one shall use, but, nevertheless, is of the opinion that for Manitoba the dual purpose cow may not be as suitable as either a beef or a dairy breed. Where there is abundance of pasture and a scarcity of labor, a beef will undoubtedly be preferable, but where there is sufficient help the production of milk will give a better return than the production of beef. He thinks the milking shorthorn of to-day is so far removed from the beef type of the same breed that it should be called by a different name. His favorite dairy breeds for Manitoba are the Holstein and the Ayrshire.

The field crop car was also neatly arranged. Along the walls were the noxious weeds, and to know how vital the weed question was, one had only to watch the farmers as they studied the walls of this car. Weeds and alfalfa

were the two points emphasized throughout.

The C. P. R. was represented by Mr. T. S. Acheson, chief grain agent, and much of the success of the train and many of the comforts experienced by the staff on the trip were due to his untiring personal attention. Mr. McGregor, divisional supt. for Brandon, had his private car attached to the train for some time, and frequently acted as chairman at the meetings.

The average production is from 8 to 10 bushels per acre, instead of from 20 to 25 as formerly. Exhausted fertility and weeds were responsible for this state of affairs. Some of the Red River States are at present so overrun with weeds that companies are refusing to lend any money on them. In these older sections the weeds were allowed because of the indifference of the farmers, but the C. P. R. was anxious that the new sections should not become burdened with the



A LIVE STOCK MEETING.

Mr. Acheson usually spoke at the meetings, and explained the purpose of the train. He said "the train was visiting every section in the province through which the C. P. R. passed. At present there are some towns in Manitoba shipping less than \$200,000 worth of wheat that formerly sent a million and a quarter in wheat each year. In these places there is nothing to take its place, nor is there another line to take any of the produce. The production has decreased to one sixth in some cases.

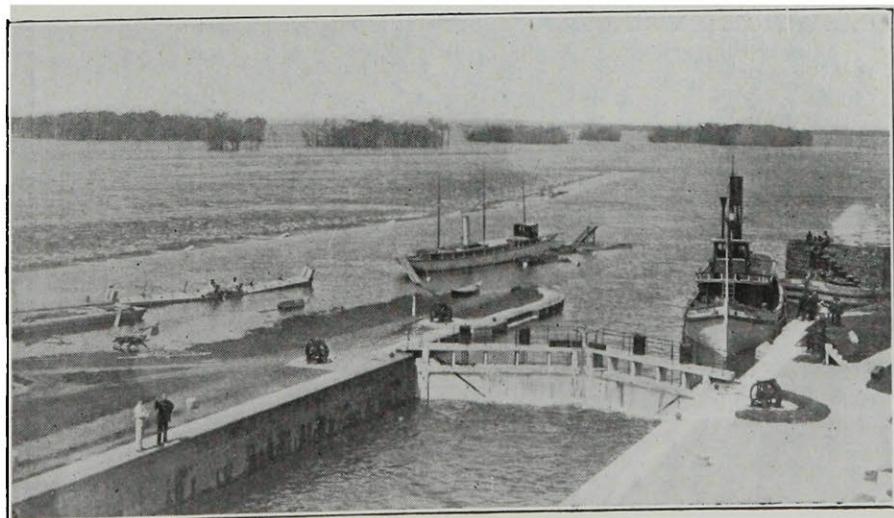
same pest, and the Agricultural College was put on wheels and brought to the door of the farmer in the hope that he would learn to identify the weeds, so as to be on the look out, and also be persuaded to adopt a better method of farming."

Mr. Acheson thought that the farmers should endeavor to produce more of the live stock used in the province. Last year there were imported ten million dollars worth of horses, one thousand car loads of bacon, ten thousand dollars in milk and nearly three hundred cars

of New Zealand mutton. The city of Winnipeg eats meat killed in Toronto and Montreal; there are practically no cattle in the country; stock cars going East are empty. Either mixed farming must come or the farmers must go. The question of good roads must be considered by the farmers of the West. It cost the average farmer \$90 to put every carload of wheat on the track, while the railroads deliver the same car of wheat to the Fort William elevator for \$72. A considerable portion of this \$90 expense could be saved by good roads. The country is known by its roads just as a railroad is known by its roadbed. As a railroad man Mr. Acheson was greatly surprised at the lack of care given to machinery on the average farm. He said "if the C. P. R. was as careless as the average farmer, it would soon be out of business." An implement shed is a building that would soon pay for itself. This was one of many leaks on the farm that should be corrected. The C. P. R. sent once every month a car

along its lines picking up every scrap that might be of use. The company was not wealthy enough to waste anything."

"To keep young men on the farm," said Mr. Acheson, "they must have an agricultural education and a more attractive home. Many bright young boys were practically forced into the city who, if they had only a chance, would have been happier and more successful on the farm. If possible, after the public school, give them the high school, but let the boy take a course at the agricultural college, and he will come home to enjoy farm life to the full. Farmers complain of the lack of Parliamentary representation, but this would do away with that state of affairs. It would make social life in the country more than it ever could be in the city. This was why the C. P. R. and the department of Agriculture arranged the special," and he believed this to be a big step towards the advancement of the country.



LOCKS AT STE. ANNES.

The Settlement Movement in Canada.

HE work which John Ruskin, Arnold Toynbee, and Charles Kingsley commenced, when they went down from Oxford to the East End of London and got into actual living contact with the less fortunate people who lived there, has been continued by many successors to the high ideals of those first "Settlement" workers.

It may be well to give here some explanation of what a "Settlement" is. Miss Jane Adams, who in 1889 founded Hull House, Chicago, the first Settlement House in America, defined the purpose of the movement as follows:—"To provide a centre for higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises." In short, a Settlement may be explained as the home of a group of people who choose to live in a needy neighbourhood, and be all they may to the people around, sharing with the latter from their wider opportunities.

The Settlement Movement spread from England to different parts of Europe and to America. Canada's first Settlement was founded nine years ago in the East End of Toronto by Miss Mary Bell, now Supervisor of the Ottawa Settlement House, and Miss Sara L. Carson.

The Settlement in Ottawa, with which this article has to deal, was opened in October, 1909, by Miss Flora J. McNeill, who will be remembered by the 1907-08 students at Macdonald College as a member of the first class in Household Science, Leader of the Girls' Bible Class, and for a period President of the Court of Honour.

The work, which since its inception has steadily grown until to-day there is

an aggregate monthly attendance of over 1600, may be said to come under three heads, viz:—Social, Educational and Religious. In connection with the last, Settlement House desires to be known as a definitely Christian organization, and its Gospel services and Bible Classes bear witness to this fact. They are open to all members of the Settlement, though no pressure is brought to bear to secure attendance.

The Educational side calls for much work, foresight, and thought. The members are divided into groups according to age, and these groups, or clubs as they are called, meet at certain stated times for the work suited to their particular needs. The policy of Settlement House being to supplement the school work, the little ones, instead of being left to play on the streets, are admitted to the Club Room after school hours, where organized games, supervised by the residents, or classes taught by the volunteer helpers, are carried on.

Instruction is given in such subjects as will improve the individual or better the home conditions of the neighbourhood. Regular classes are held in Cooking, Sewing, House-Practice, Basket-Weaving, Home Nursing, Laundering, Embroidery, Singing and Physical Culture. In addition to these, there are cooking classes and demonstrations for the married women where the comparative values of the different kinds of foods are shown them. Recently, in connection with this part of the work a very interesting discussion took place on the question—"How to spend fifty cents to the best advantage under the conditions that there are six children in the house without any food at all." Miss McNeill had prepared several lists

of possible purchases which were much discussed as to their relative values. In such manner the lessons are driven home.

As a social centre Settlement House is equipped for the needs of the district in which it is situated. A Games Room, and a Club-Room with a piano and decorated with the banners of the various clubs, make attractive rendezvous for the young people of the neighbourhood. In the Club-Room there is also a well stocked book-case from which the members are allowed to take any books which they may desire to read.

The class-rooms are well and conveniently fitted. Those Macdonald students who visit the cooking class room are forcibly reminded of those at the College, of which this seems a miniature. Especially is this the case if the teacher of the class should be a Macdonald girl, for the Macdonald helpers wear the green and white uniform which is so well known.

As mentioned before, the membership is divided into clubs according to age and sex. These are not merely for the purpose of classification for teaching, but are really clubs,—organizations for self-government and mutual improvement, each with its own office bearers. The names of the Clubs are as follows:—Mothers' Club, for married women; Little Housekeepers' Club (girls from 7

to 11); Queen Mary Club (girls from 11 to 14); Laura Secord Club (girls from 14 upwards); Sir Galahad Club (boys from 7 to 11); and Young Canadians' Club (boys from 11 to 14).

Last year Settlement House found it necessary to begin another department of work to meet the needs of the neighbourhood, and opened an Employment Bureau where arrangements could be made for day work for women who needed it. A monthly average of 250 places has so far been arranged. To supplement this a Day Nursery for Children was opened, to make it possible for the mothers of young children to work when induced by necessity. Here working women may leave their babies and small children for the day, while they themselves go out to earn money to keep up their homes. The number of children cared for daily at the Nursery since its opening has averaged seventeen.

Settlement House, Ottawa, is to be congratulated upon its good work, and upon the growth thereof in the two years of its existence, while Macdonald College has a right to feel proud of its students who, through the knowledge gained within her halls, are taking advantage of the privilege and honour of helping the less fortunate people.

W. LOGAN.





Summer Fallow in Conserving Soil Moisture.

By F. T. SHUTT, E.A., F.I.C., Dominion Agricultural Chemist.

THE essentials of "dry farming" are, as we have seen, practically identical with those of summer-fallowing—the making of a receptive soil reservoir and subsequent cultivation to preserve a dry earth mulch. Long before the term dry farming was coined, the practice of fallowing to conserve moisture and suppress weeds was introduced by Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., and it has been widely adopted for the past twenty years in the wheat growing areas of the Canadian North-west. The immense value of this practice, as a means of storing up moisture for the crop of the succeeding season, was shown by determinations of the soil moisture in fallowed and stubble lands on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head and Brandon in 1900, and it may be well

in bringing to a close this brief account of the principles involved in this method of moisture conservation to present some of the more important data then obtained. The details may be found in the report of the chemist for 1900.

Two areas were selected in the early spring on each of these farms for this work—the one, "A," had been cropped the year previous, and the other, "B," had been fallowed the previous season. During the season of experimentation the area "A" was to be fallowed; "B" was to be sown with grain. Samples of soil, to a depth of 16 inches, were taken from May to November, monthly, for moisture determinations.

The season of 1899 was characterized by what might be considered a normal precipitation; wet and cloudy in May with low temperatures, abundant rains in June, a fair supply of rain in July and

August. The fall months were unusually dry.

The season of 1900 was exceptional and abnormal; practically no rain till the middle of June, the crops suffering severely for lack of moisture. This condition continued till almost the middle of July, when between 3 and 4 inches of rain fell and the soil was saturated; in August and September, the rains were heavier than for that season of the year.

the soil fallowed the year previous contained much more moisture than that which had been in crop, and this in spite that it was carrying a crop of grain. This may perhaps be more apparent by tabulating the differences as follows:—

	Tons Lbs.
May 11th, 1900.....	199 1,029
June 11th, 1900.....	331 452
July 11th, 1900.....	66 478



SOME OF OUR WOULD-BE "CEREALISTS."

Amount of moisture per acre to a depth of 16 inches:

	"A"		"B"	
	In Fallow Cropped 1899		In Crop (Fal- lowed 1899)	
1900	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.
May 11....	427	657	626	1,686
June 11....	418	353	749	805
July 11....	607	1,263	673	1,740
Aug. 11....	644	604	440	565
Sept. 11....	621	984	639	1,008
Oct. 11....	571	1,017	607	1,951
Nov. 11....	655	1,916	606	1,781

It will be noticed that during May, June and July, the months of growth,

Excess of moisture in soil "B" fallowed the year previous, per acre.

Between June 11th and July 11th, the large excess of moisture previously present in soil "B" fell off rapidly and was reduced to between 60 and 70 tons per acre. This, in all probability, was due to two causes: the first, the greater absorptive and retentive power of soil "A"—in fallow 1900—to hold the rainfall of the month, 4.46 inches, and secondly, the large moisture requirement of the growing crop on soil "B." These factors continued evidently in a more marked manner from July 11th and August 11th, so that at the latter

date a reversal of the previous conditions had taken place and the soil in plot "A" (in fallow) now contained 204 tons moisture more than in plot "B." The draft by the growing grain on the moisture on this plot would be at its maximum this month—a fact that well explains our results.

The records from the Indian Head Farm show that in 1899 the rainfall was fairly normal, with precipitations of 1.35 inches and 5.34 inches in May and June, respectively.

In 1900, the weather conditions were similar to those at Brandon. The spring was dry and warm with high winds until the middle of June, little or no rain of any use to crops—and in this respect exceptional. July, August and September were unusually wet, causing the soil on "B" (with the growing crop) to become much more moist than would ordinarily be the case.

Amount of moisture per acre to a depth of 16 inches:

	"A"		"B"	
	In Fallow Cropped 1899	In Crop (Fallow- ed 1899)		
1900	Tons	Lbs.	Tons	Lbs.
May 8.....	540	1,887	700	691
June 8.....	507	888	685	550
July 8.....	594	354	501	498
Aug. 8.....	550	776	534	516
Sept. 8.....	568	533	496	360
Oct. 8.....	608	1,641	623	1,491
Nov. 8.....	625	306	618	789

During May and June the moisture in "B," the land fallowed in 1899 (the

year previous), contained, over and above that in the land cropped in that season, 150 tons, 804 lbs. and 177 tons and 662 lbs. respectively. And this in spite of carrying a grain crop. We notice that this same area "B" in crop, contained in July less moisture than "A," due to the draft on the soil moisture by the growing crop and no doubt especially emphasized by the light rainfall. After this date, the land in fallow continued with the higher moisture content, as might have been expected, until October and November, when the moisture in both areas tend to approximate owing to heavy autumnal rains.

The foregoing are valuable and instructive data, emphasizing in a most marked manner the beneficial effect of the previous year's fallowing. At both Farms there was a much larger amount of moisture in such land for the crop to draw upon just at that season when it was most required. In years when this period of active growth is one of low rainfall, fallowing may mean all the difference between success and failure. The soil at Indian Head is considerably heavier—contains more clay—than that at Brandon, and both are well supplied with vegetable matter. These results may therefore be considered to cover a fairly wide area of soils and no doubt are in the main representative of what may be obtained by thorough fallowing in the grain-growing districts of the Canadian Northwest where the average precipitation is from 15 to 20 inches or less.

The Treatment of Dyke and Prairie Soils.

By B. H. LANDELS, Agronomist, Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.



THE vast possibilities of Canada's natural resources give her no mean place in the Agricultural world of to-day. This is chiefly due to the immense areas of the "Prairie Provinces," the fertile valleys of the West, together with the present rapid development of agriculture in Eastern Canada. Yet it was none of these which first called attention to Canada as a country for the farmer, but the salt marshes, often called the "dyke lands" of the Maritime Provinces, which are so overshadowed in extent by these later "finds" that they are apt to be ignored completely now-a-days.

When the first French settlers came to the shores of America, many were attracted by the immense productivity of these marshes. They built "dykes" to protect the land from the tides and partially drained it; and the record of these "dyke lands", since those early times, has not been surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by the richest of prairie soil. Some idea of their fertility can be obtained if we but remember that from those days up to the present time, a period of three hundred years, some of these lands have been continuously cropped, that they have been used for little else than the growing of grain and hay, chiefly the latter, and that any return to the soil, of manure or fertilizer, has been seldom thought of, much less practiced.

Large areas are even yet untouched by the flow. The dykes have been built and are kept in repair, open

ditches dug to give surface drainage and the natural grass cut, drawn off and either fed to stock, in which case the manure is used upon the higher ground, or sold and shipped to other places. This hay, the so-called "broad-leaf" or "late hay," is of a quality somewhat inferior to the ordinary cultivated grasses and clovers, for feeding purposes, but grows a heavy crop, is fairly nutritious and palatable, and is, as the name "late hay" would imply cut after the harvest. Indeed, the quality seems to be little injured, and growth still continues, if cutting is deferred until quite heavy frosts occur in the autumn. This is a great boon to the busy farmer who can thus lengthen his hay gathering season quite appreciably. Where the land has received some attention in the way of cultivation, the usual procedure is to sow with a grain crop, seeding the grass at the same time. This hay is cut as long as the crop is heavy enough to satisfy the farmer, after this the land is again plowed, re-seeded and hay again cut and removed until another plowing is considered necessary. This one-sided farming or "agricultural mining" has also been practised in our wheat-growing West, on land which was formerly considered inexhaustible. Farmers throughout that country are beginning to realize that, sooner or later, the continuous drain must be felt, and it will be felt the more quickly the more the land is confined to one class of crop. "One class of crop tends to correct the faults of another," has become an axiom to the agriculturist, for, by its need of a different

proportion of the elements of plant food for its growth, it restores the balance in the soil, so to speak.

It would seem that this law, if it may be so called, can be more nearly set at naught in the case of the dyke lands than in that of any other class of soil. Practically, the only recognition of it, in the past, has been to open the dykes at long intervals and allow the tide to overflow the marsh for a few days or weeks, and even this has been more often accidental than otherwise, as the result of a weakened dyke. Apparently the fertility is unimpaired, though this is probably incorrect. True, these lands are not now giving as heavy crops as they were even twenty years ago, but the apparent reason is not so much lack of plant food, or even a proper balance of it, as it is the lack of proper moisture conditions throughout the growing season.

There can be no doubt that our climate is changing somewhat. The rainfall is not now as well distributed as formerly. Severe droughts occur, followed by excessive rainfall. Just how much the clearing away of the forests has to do with this is hard to say but doubtless it exerts a considerable influence. The greater part of this marsh land consists of a heavy clay, deficient in humus. It has been deposited by the tide and, in most cases, is drained only by open ditches to remove surface water. The blocks of land between these ditches are plowed in narrow ridges or "lands", the furrows between these being opened into the main ditches at intervals by means of narrow "cross-drains" which, like the furrows between the ridges, may be driven over when cultivating the land. When plowing a narrow

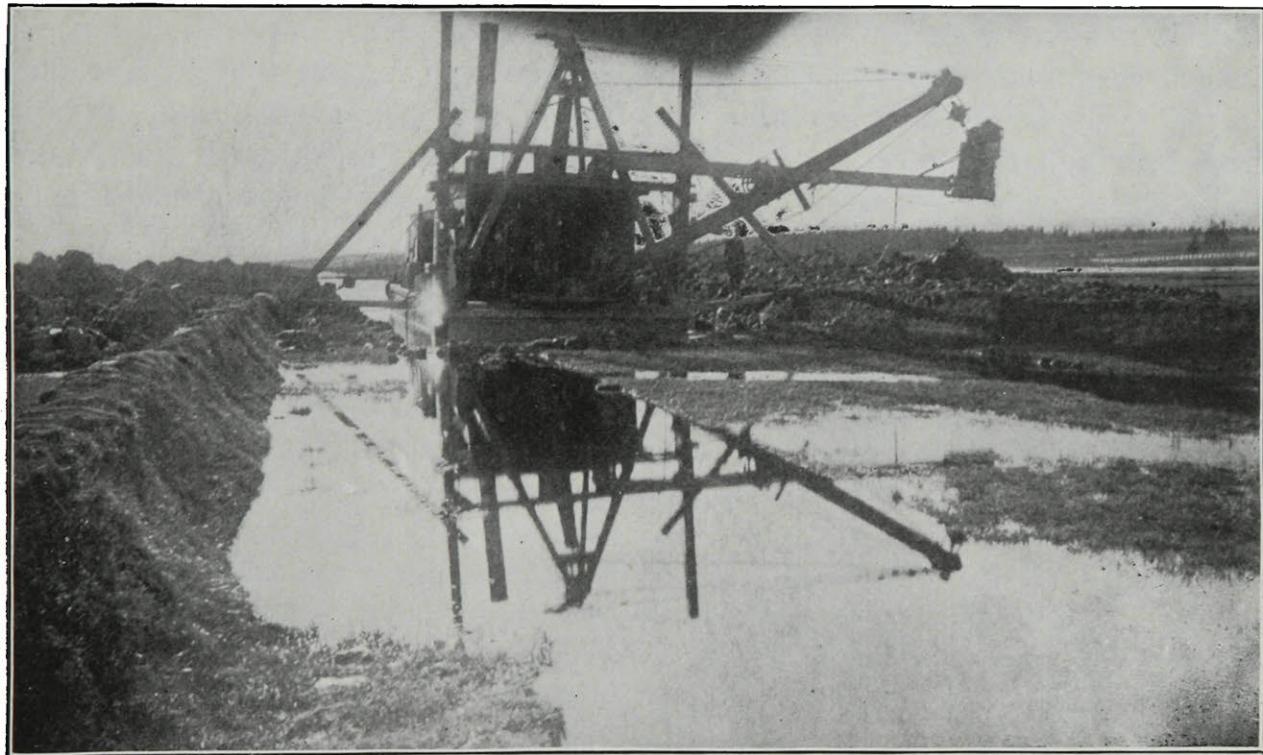
cut, giving a "lap" furrow is absolutely necessary for good results, with this drainage at least, and is the usual practice. "Flat furrow" plowing does nothing to lighten the land and in the resulting sodden, "dead" condition, it sometimes fails to produce a crop at all. This cutting up of the marsh by open ditches adds to the cost and inconvenience of every operation on the land. Further, the depth of drained soil is so much less than can be obtained by the underdrain that the feeding ground for the roots of the crop is restricted to half or even less than half of what it may easily be made.

The impervious character of this clay has given rise to a popular belief that underdrainage could not be made a success, due to the failure of the water to make its way readily to the drains. That this theory is without foundation, when drains are properly put in, has been demonstrated repeatedly, yet the underdrain is the exception, rather than the rule, in the dyke lands. This is partly accounted for by the preceding reason, also by the fact that ditches cut with almost perpendicular sides will stand for a number of years, making the amount of land occupied by the ditch itself much less than would be the case in ordinary loam. And thirdly, these ditches, first dug when labor was cheaper and underdrainage material more expensive and almost unknown, now require only the labor of an occasional cleaning, making the maintenance cost very small, while the great benefits of underdrainage, as compared with the present system, are not fully appreciated.

The foregoing carries with it its own suggestions for improvement. With regard to the lack of humus,

there are two means by which the condition can be remedied. The crop from the marsh can be fed to stock and the manure returned to the soil, or the whole crop, perhaps a special crop, raised for the purpose, or aftermath from a regular crop may be plowed under every few years. The first of these will require some time to accumulate sufficient humus for really good results, though the supply, once established, might be maintained in that way, so the second, perhaps

crust to reach sunlight at all, or, succeeding in this, are literally starved through sheer inability to send their rootlets foraging through the hard ground. Later, cracks appear at the surface, often extending some distance into the soil. This allows it to dry out all the more quickly and deeply, until sometimes the plants are almost entirely killed. Humus lightens a soil of this character so much and enables it to retain so much more water that its value can scarcely be over-estimated.



DRAINING THE "TANTRAMAS MARSH," N.S.

combined with the first, is most effective. The incorporation of humus into this soil goes far to correct the condition in which soil is often found during a drouth, especially if this occurs early in the season, before the crop has grown sufficiently to shade the land, or the roots to form a sod. The soil becomes baked, especially if it has been worked before it has reached ideal conditions. The young plants are then unable to break the hard

These lands will sometimes become clothed, in a single year, with a luxuriant growth of alsike clover, apparently from seed which has lain dormant in the ground through many adverse seasons. This renders the task of humus gathering much more simple than it would otherwise be, and it is encouraging to note that our farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of clover as a soil renovator and of humus to lighten a heavy soil. However, best

results are obtained only when thorough drainage precedes every work of improvement. During the spring and autumn rains, the water table is so near the surface, where the open ditch alone is used, that the roots of plants cannot extend to any depth in the soil, as they cannot live in a water-logged stratum. This renders the crop for harvest lighter as well as the green manuring crop smaller. Further, the percolation of water to the drains aided by the alternate wetting and drying of the clay which alternately swells and shrinks and which is aided by the drains, gradually opens up the soil so that it will, in itself, independent of the addition of humus, hold more water and retain better physical condition throughout the season.

Despite the unfair usage which these lands have received, they still remain the most valuable farm property of the Maritime Provinces. Grain and grass are the principal, almost the only, crops grown on them. The soil is well adapted for this purpose, while the danger of flooding, either by spring freshets, while the outlets are still choked with ice, or by salt water by reason of the not uncommon combination of a weakened dyke and a high tide, renders it inadvisable to attempt to work it in the regular rotation, or to keep the land bare longer than necessary at any time. In apparent contradiction of this last statement is the fact that fall, rather than spring plowing, in order to expose the soil the more fully to weathering agencies through the winter, is nowhere of more value than here. In explanation, it is only necessary to point out that a freshly plowed sod does not readily wash, nor does it settle solidly, if properly plowed, but each furrow slice, lapped upon its

neighbour, retains an open space in the angle beneath, often for a year or more. If hoed crops are raised, two successive winters of bare fallow are made necessary. The sod is completely rotted, and the clay allowed to run together and settle into a solid mass, in which state no crop grows well upon it. Thorough drainage and addition of humus do much to control this and adapt the land to the growth of any crop, but greater skill is required to raise these crops and keep the land in proper condition than is the case with grain and grass crops. Doubtless, they will always remain the chief products. Among the grasses, couch or twitch grass, red top and timothy in the order named perhaps flourish best, the only one ordinarily seeded being the timothy. Of the clovers alsike does best, though red clover grows exceedingly well where there is fair drainage. White clover also thrives fairly well, but this clover is of little value as a hay crop, so is practically never sown.

Not only are these tidal deposits of value for crop production where they lie, but they are largely used as a fertilizer for other ground. For this purpose, the fresh deposit is drawn from outside the dykes, but the material is the same excepting that it contains rather more soluble salts, notably common salt, not yet leached out by rains. The labour problem of to-day is such that this material is less used than formerly, as the cost of the material is the cost of the labor involved in applying it. Many farmers credit the present good condition of their farms to the lavish use of this material in the past. It is especially useful in muck, or on light sandy soils, and much of the beneficial effect is permanent. This would indicate that it is due, partially

at least, to the improvement of the physical condition of the soil where applied, but this will not fully account for the tremendous increase of crop often attendant upon its use. The inference is naturally drawn that the total plant food content is abnormally high, much higher than in an ordinary loam. Analyses of samples have not borne out this conclusion. From recent analyses of a number of samples the following average is drawn. A fairly high phosphoric acid content is shewn, averaging 0.9 per cent., but the amounts of nitrogen, potash and lime are relatively small, being in the vicinity of 0.09 per cent., 0.2 per cent. and 0.55 per cent. respectively or even less than an ordinarily fertile loam, while an average of many samples of muck soils which were only ordinarily productive gives the following results:—nitrogen, 1.36 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 0.281 per cent.; potash, 0.426 per cent. and lime, 3.28 per cent., all but the phosphoric acid being far in excess of that found in the marsh soil, and this, it is claimed by some soil writers, is in excess of all requirements if it runs up to 0.25 per cent.

Where, then, lies the value of this soil? There can be but one answer to this question and that is the great availability of the plant food. This deposit, in its state of fine division, laid down in layers, each being attacked by weathering agencies, before being

covered by the succeeding layer, while the soluble salts leaching from it, during this weathering process, were immediately brought back by the returning tide, accumulated its store of plant food, not locked up in an unavailable condition, but free for the use of the plant root which penetrated to it, or for diffusion into other layers of soil as they became depleted of any particular elements. One of the greatest of soil writers, King, has computed that in the surface foot of an ordinary loam there is nitrogen enough for 109 wheat crops or 72 oat crops. Phosphoric acid for 187 wheat crops or 153 oat crops. Potash for 261 wheat crops or 122 oat crops. Lime for 409 wheat crops or 251 oat crops.

In these figures it is assumed that nothing is given back to the land by the crops, which is not true in ordinary farm practice. When it is remembered that the roots of crops draw upon, not the surface foot alone, but the surface three or four feet of soil, these figures assume startling proportions, and the question of availability reaches something like its true value in our eyes. Certain it is that it must account for a very appreciable part of the value of these lands for crop production, and, with their record before us, it is not too much to say that no soil has far outstripped that of these marshes.



Musk Melon Culture at Macdonald College.

OF the delicacies from the garden, there is probably nothing to equal the musk melon. Though indigenous to the south, its original home was in Southern Asia, where the fruits were gathered and eaten by the natives, but the plants were not cultivated. They have been found growing wild in the sands along the Niger River in Africa, and this year we grew some of fine quality from seeds which came from Mt. Lebanon, Palestine. There were also some good specimens of water melons grown.

Of the seventeen varieties of different shapes and sizes grown here this season, the most peculiar was the "Banana," so called from its resemblance in shape to that fruit. The Santa Claus has a flavor half way between a musk melon and a water melon, and it is claimed that it will keep until Xmas, thus its name. In the Southern States and some few favored spots farther north, melons are grown from seed sown in the field. The Montreal musk melon has a wide celebrity, and is peculiarly adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the island of Montreal. At what time they were first grown on the island, and what they were like then, we do not

know for certain, but it is believed that French priests brought seeds here as early, perhaps, as the founding of Montreal in 1642. To-day a Montreal musk melon, picked and marketed at the proper time, is delicious in flavor, and brings a high price.

The two most important types of these melons are the Decarie and the Gorman, named after the families which have worked with them for three or four generations, and have been most instrumental in their improvement. The Gorman is somewhat of an ovoid shape, while the Decarie is flatter and somewhat of a tomato shape.

A record was kept of the weight of every melon when ripe, and we found that the average weight of the Decarie exceeded that of the Gorman by over a pound. One of the former variety grown in a private garden at Macdonald reached the exceptional weight of 19-2 lbs. As a rule the very large melons are a little coarse and lacking in flavor.

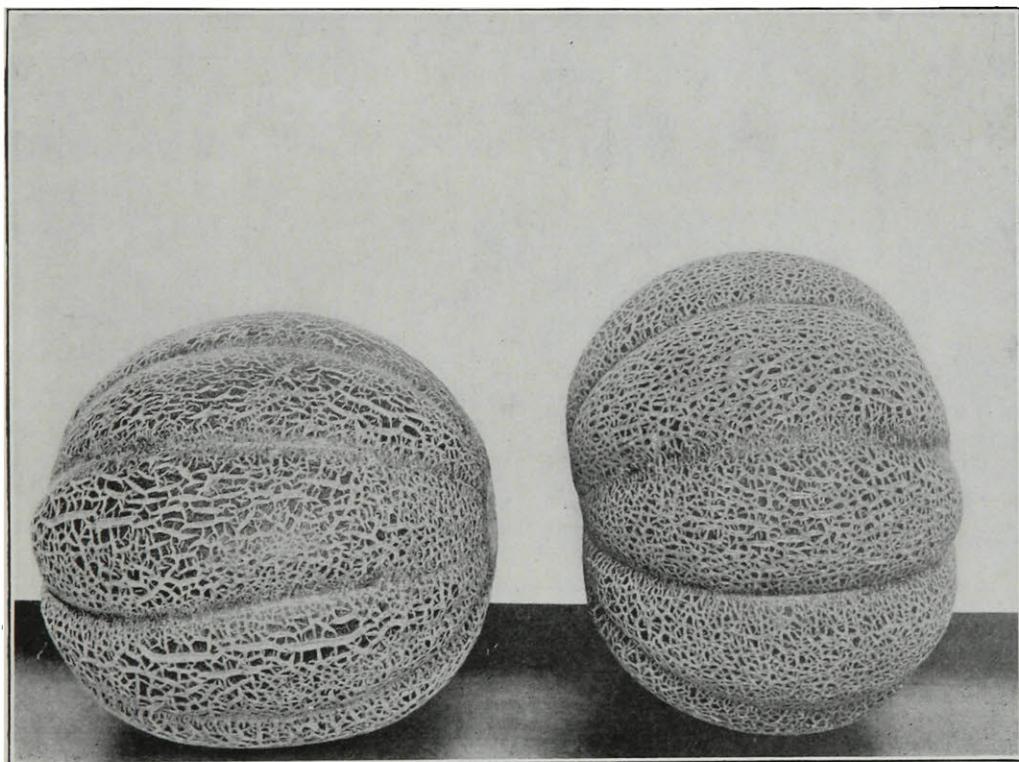
Why is it that this Montreal melon should have such a price as \$18 a dozen? It is on account of its fine superior flavor that it has won such renown. Since it was introduced on the New York and Boston markets it has been in great demand, and has brought a

fancy price. Even in Montreal at the first of the season, some of them sell as high as \$2.25 each. Locally they sell at 10 cents a pound.

PLANTING AND CARE.

The seeds were planted in flats in the green house on March 25th, and on April 9th, having developed their first true leaves, were transplanted into 4 inch pots, watered, and kept at a temperature of 70 deg. F. until May 13th.

the top of the pot, inverting the latter, and tapping it so that the roots come out uninjured, with a ball of earth. Now that they are in the frames great care is necessary to prevent injury from cold. In the morning when the temperature of the soil within the frames is about 80 deg. the sashes are opened about 5 or 6 inches. If the day is warm they are given more air, if cold or cloudy they are not opened at all. About 3 o'clock they are watered or sprayed, care being



THE TWO TYPES OF MUSK MELON, "GORMAN" AND "DECARIE."

When about 6 inches high, and the season far enough advanced, they were set out in hot frames. There were 30 of these frames, and down the center of each frame was dug a trench 9 inches deep and 16 inches wide. Into this trench was placed hot manure which was tramped down. Over this, good garden soil was mounded to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. The plants were then transplanted 8 to a frame. The wisdom of using pots is seen, as the plants are easily removed by holding the hand over

taken that the whole surface of the soil is not too wet, as this makes conditions favorable for "damping off," or for the growth of "Pythium DeBarium," a fungus which affects the hypocotyl and causes the plant to fall over.

After watering, the sashes are closed that the relative humidity might be increased and the heat retained for the night.

By careful manipulation of the sashes the plants are gradually given more air, until about June 1st the frames are

raised four or five inches, and placed on bricks. This allows the vines to grow out on each side and gives plenty of air. The plants will now become more hardy and stocky, a condition to be desired rather than long tender vines.

On June 13th, after the fruit had set, the frames were removed permanently. It is best to have several fruits set simultaneously, for if one sets much in advance of the others, it is likely to consume so much of the energy of the plant that the subsequent fruit remain small.

The melon has both staminate and pistillate flowers, but the staminate matures much in advance of the pistillate.

The roots are surface feeders and much care must be exercised in weeding and hoeing. The plant has many insect enemies among which may be mentioned the striped cucumber beetle and the red spider. Often the fruit cracks, especially after a heavy rain, and *bacillus melonis*, a bacterial disease,

attacks them at these places, causing soft rot.

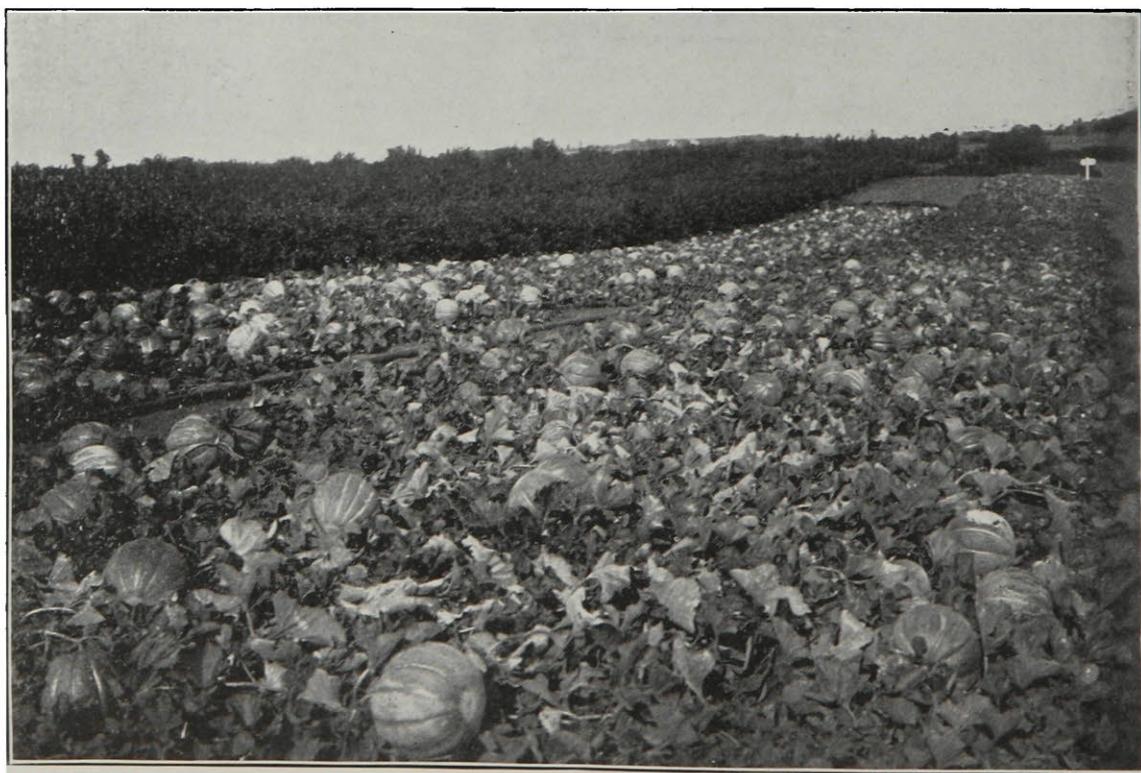
GATHERING AND MARKETING.

We got our first fruit on July 10th, and during the six weeks following the yield was considerably over 3,000 lbs. The area occupied by these plants was about 1-8 of an acre.

When a melon is ripe, there is a characteristic cracking just where the stem joins the fruit, and this is generally accompanied by the exusion of a few drops of reddish juice. An experienced person can tell by the general appearance and smell of the fruit. In buying a melon get one with the stem off. If the fruit is scratched at the stem end, the presence of an aroma will indicate its value.

The usual method of shipping is in a large basket which holds about one dozen, but often they are shipped in crates holding about 18 or 20 melons packed in hay or excelsior.

A. C. GORHAM.



MELON PATCH AT MACDONALD.

Macdonald Horticultural Club.

AT the last meeting of the Horticultural Club for the session 1910-1911, it was decided to elect a committee from the fellows remaining at the College for the summer, to carry on the work during that season.

The following officers were elected:—
Pres.—M. B. Davis.

Sec. Treas.—D. B. Flewelling.
Committeemen—L. V. Parent, H. B. Durost, Wm. Dreher, F. S. Browne.

A number of interesting meetings were held, among which were the following :—

(1) A walk over the department, and explanations regarding experiments, etc., conducted by Prof. Blair.

(2) A paper on the spring work done in the department by the students, by A. C. Gorham.

(3) A talk on shipment and inspection of fruit, by Mr. Wortman, inspector of fruits for Quebec.

(4) An address on the culture of tomatoes, by E. M. Straight, assistant in Horticulture.

Probably the most enjoyable evening was the one devoted to a strawberry "feed" at the home of Prof. Blair.

Nor must we forget to mention the visit paid us by the Montreal West Horticultural Club. There was a party of about fifty, and on leaving they expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the College and with their reception.

On the arrival of the students for the session 1911-12, a business meeting was called, and the following officers elected:

Pres.—M. B. Davis.
Vice-Pres.—D. B. Flewelling.
Sec.-Treas.—L. V. Parent.

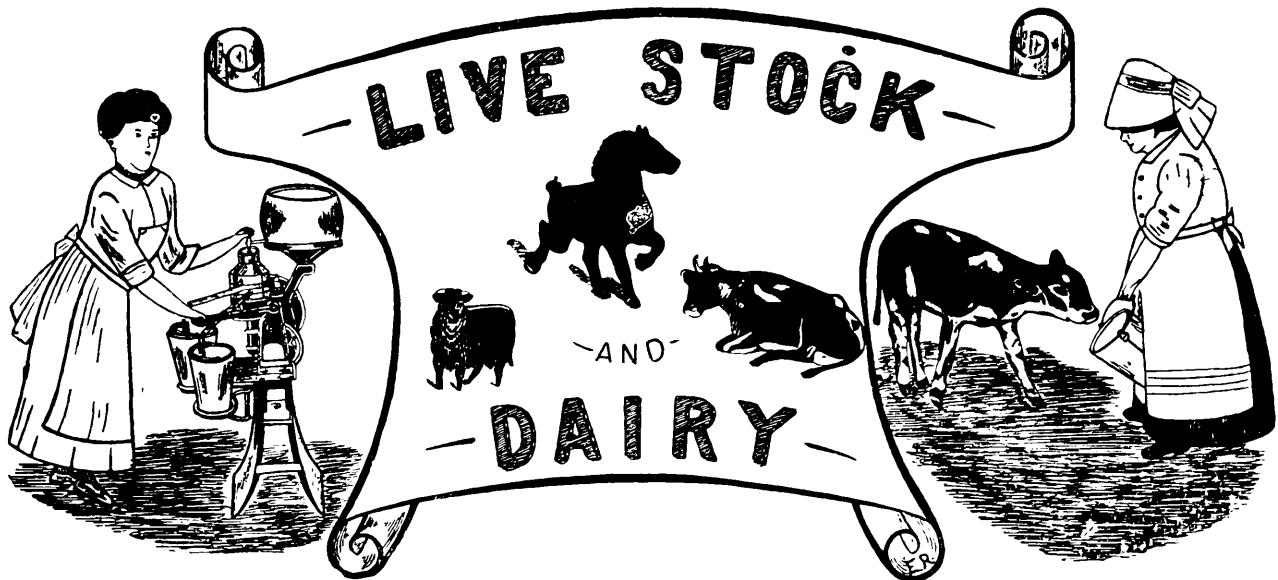
Year Representatives:—

Class '12—J. M. Robinson.
Class '13—Arthur Emberley.
Class '14—George Young.
Class '15—To be elected.

Committeeman—Mr. A. Walker.
Hon. Vice-Pres.—Mr. E. M. Straight.

The club is desirous of making this a successful year, and invites the co-operation of all interested in horticulture.

D. B. F.



JUDGING TEAM.

THROUGH the untiring efforts of Dr. Harrison and Prof. Barton, Macdonald College has decided to send out her first judging team to the International Exhibition at Chicago.

The team which is hard at work training for the contest, is made up of the Animal Husbandry Specialists from the Third and Fourth Years, and will doubtless make strenuous efforts to land the "Bronze Bull" at Old Macdonald.

Those taking part in the training for the competition are to be highly congratulated, as it will mean much to them in after life. Even though they may not be successful in making the team, they still have the experience derived from the excursions to the different sections of the country where the various breeds of live stock are to be seen.

This experience, which can only be obtained by early training at some Agricultural College, will tend towards the making of a proficient judge, which means a great deal to a man in the farming industry.

THE VALUE OF MILK RECORD TO THE DAIRY FARMER.

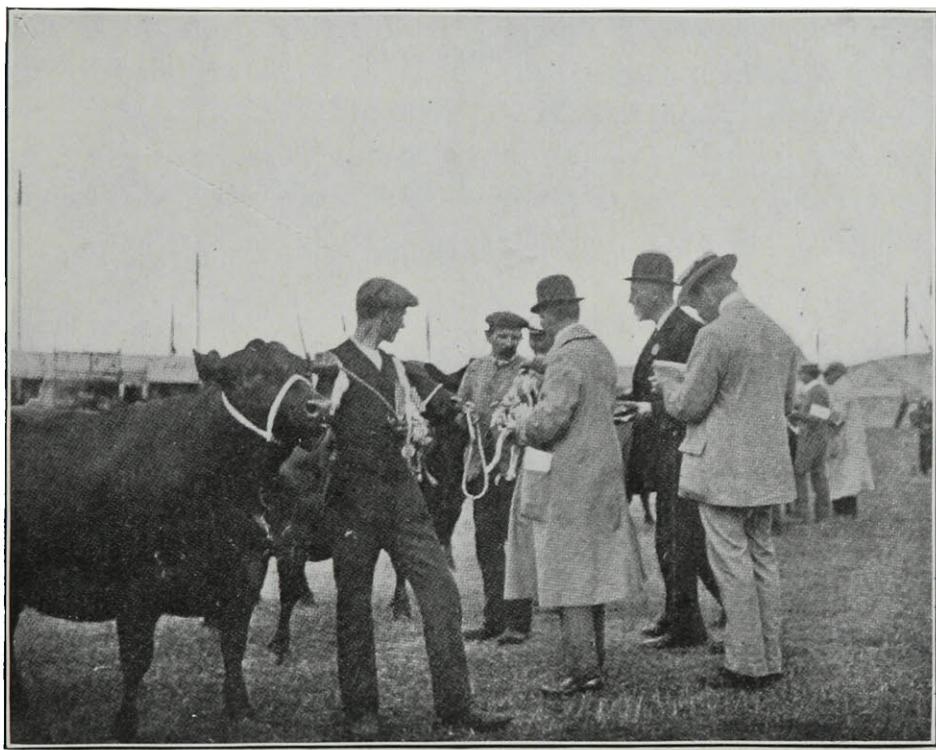
The practice of keeping records of the quantity and quality of the milk yielded by dairy cows has made very great progress during recent years, both in the United States and Canada and especially in Southern Scotland, where a great many of the leading breeders of pedigree stock, and the more progressive farmers are paying much more attention to the milk production of their cows.

The system is of great value to the milk seller, to the butter maker, and to the breeder, according to the objects for which the cows are kept. It enables the dairyman to know exactly what yield his cows are giving and the quality of milk produced by each individual. He can in this way find out the cows worth keeping and so dispose of the less productive ones. Where butter-making is practiced, the importance of obtaining a high percent of butter is obvious. To the breeder, the practice of milk testing is of even more importance, as by this means he can select the best cows for breeding purposes.

In its simplest form a record of the milk yield of cows may be kept without difficulty, and the small amount of time and trouble involved is well repaid by the value of the information received. All that is required is a spring balance to which a pail can be hung. The milk of each cow can thus be recorded and should be noted on a sheet ruled for the purpose and fastened up in some convenient place. If such a record is kept systematically

too much to say, that cows in the same herd frequently differ in their annual production by as much as \$25.00 without the owner being aware of it.

Milking qualities are largely hereditary, and the progeny of a heavy milking cow are likely to inherit the characteristics of the dam. It is, therefore, of first importance that the dairy farmer should have a record of the performance of his cow, and should



IN THE ANGUS RING.

an accurate account of each cow will be obtained.

The value of keeping records lies in the fact that in a general way farmers are able to distinguish between the good and the bad milkers in their herds; the difference of one thousand or even two thousand pounds is not easily appreciated, when spread over the whole period of lactation. A difference of 100 gallons at 20 cents represents \$20.00, and it is probably not

select heavy milkers to breed from for his own herd. Dairy qualities are transmitted through the bull used, and it is equally important to be able to show that he is descended from heavy milking strains.

The keeping of records means much to the dairy farmer, as it enables him to select the best cows for breeding purposes, to eliminate the poor ones and thus increase the production of his herd.

A NEW METHOD OF HANDLING MILK.

On August 25th last, a small party of staff and students, representing the Departments of Animal Husbandry and Bacteriology and the College Magazine, were privileged to join a very pleasant and interesting excursion to the milk-production plant of the Canadian Farm Produce Company, at Lacolle, Que.

Here the fresh milk which is received from the farmers of the district is first homogenized, then put up in hermetically sealed bottles and sterilized under steam pressure for 25 minutes. This treatment, the promoters of the scheme claim, will give a more wholesome and digestible food, as well

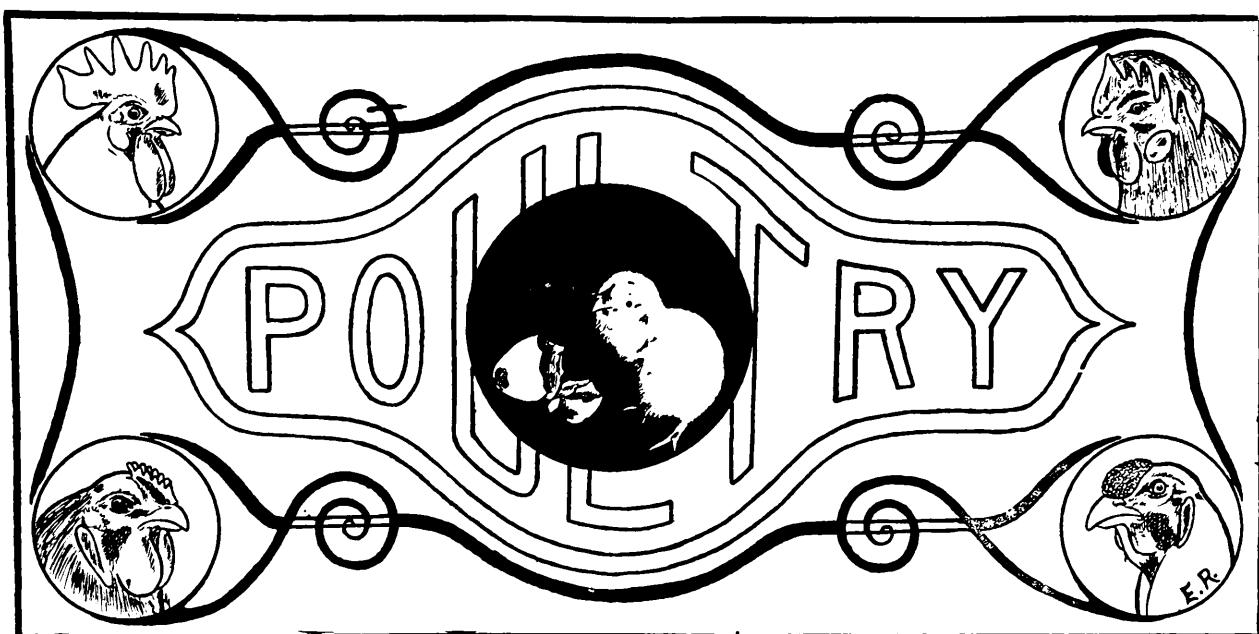
as one which will keep indefinitely without deterioration.

The process of homogenization consists in forcing the milk under high pressure, through capillary tubes, the effect of which is to break up the globules of cream and particles of casein, and to mix intimately and permanently, all the ingredients of the milk. While this process is not new to scientists, as a commercial venture it is a distinct innovation.

It is interesting to note here that work lately done in our laboratories, with samples supplied by the company, showed that 90 per cent. of the fat globules were broken up, and that, as far as could be determined, the milk was absolutely sterile.



WITH THE CLYDES.



How Poultry Producers are Injuring a Paying Industry.

By ERNEST RHOADES, Macdonald College.

THE poultry and egg industry is one of the most important industries of this country. Its importance has been emphasized again and again, and now that more poultry is being raised and more eggs and live and dressed poultry shipped, the producer is giving little or no attention to either the quality or the shipping.

In very few instances can it be said that the producer in any way prepares his poultry for market, whether it be for storage purposes or for immediate consumption. A visit to the market in Montreal or to any of the produce dealers will reveal the fact that poultry is received by them in every conceivable condition, alive, dead, dry plucked, scalded, half plucked, necks dislocated and some few bled. The natural result of this is a varied product for the consumer to choose from, and a lowering of the price received by the shipper of a really first class article.

Cold storage will not improve a poor article, but will preserve a good one, and only a good bird killed and prepared for storage in the way in which it will keep best, should be shipped by the producer. The producer too often forgets the fact that the best trade is the one he should solicit, and the extra price received for quality is clear gain.

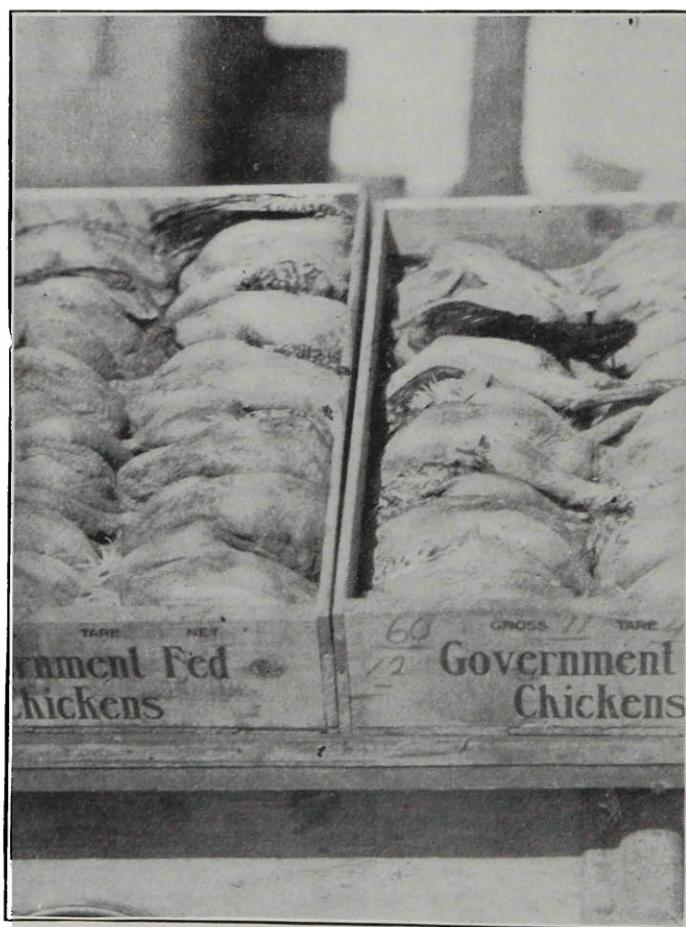
From early fall to the middle of January, poultry is being continually put into cold storage. Most producers ship their birds alive to the storage. One glance at these birds as they stand in the crates gives you an idea of their lack of finish in feeding and consequent poor storage quality. To cope with the large number of birds shipped in this way expert pluckers are constantly employed at the storages. Some days, however, it is impossible for the pluckers to keep pace with the shipments received and as a consequence the birds are simply bled and put into a chilling room and from

thence to the cold storage chamber, until the pluckers have time to attend to them.

Of the dead poultry received much may be said against and very little for it. For every bird fed, killed and plucked properly, hundreds are received which have had no care and attention. By the appearance of the dead birds, the only consideration of

lested all the way from the head to the breast. The scalded birds, as a rule, present a pitiable appearance, and the few that are properly killed and plucked are shipped in poor packages with all the dirt on the birds' legs that has been accumulating for months.

This description of the produce as received at the cold storage is in no way exaggerated, and will serve to



BIRDS KILLED BY BLEEDING. AFTER FOUR MONTHS
STORAGE THEY ARE ALMOST AS FRESH AS
WHEN FIRST STORED.

the producer seems to have been the necessity for getting the produce to market as quickly as possible. Birds that have been bled are bloody about the head, their skin is torn and half the feathers are left on. The majority of those killed by dislocating the neck, have been only half killed, and instead of the blood having all drained down to the point of dislocation, it has col-

show the great loss the producer is causing by his carelessness, and in some cases indifference to what is right and wrong.

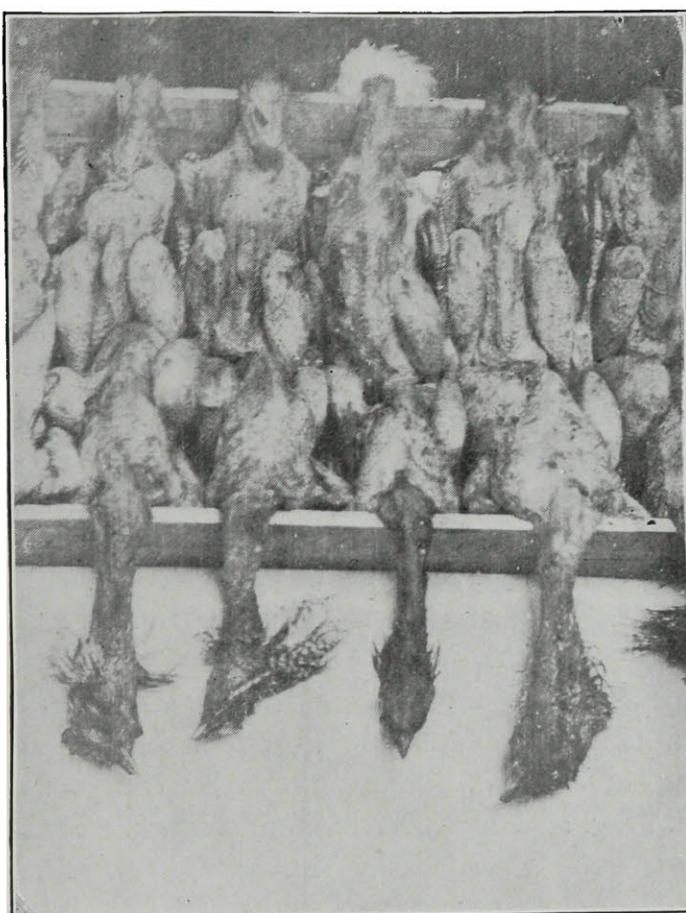
The eggs received by the storage men are in no better condition than the poultry. The percentage egg production for each month of the year varies with great regularity one year with another. April, May and June are

the months when egg production is at its height, and in November, December and January, the production cannot keep pace with the demand. This means that the surplus in April, May, and June, must be preserved until the winter months.

Enquiries made of the largest produce dealers in the country reveal some very startling figures. Of all the eggs

system of the producer in marketing. In the months of April, May and June, when a great number of the eggs marketed are put into storage, they test much higher. These months, however, are the time when most producers do their hatching, and a very rigid "candling" should be practiced.

It is estimated that there are about thirty million head of poultry in Can-



BIRDS KILLED BY DISLOCATING THE NECK. AFTER
FOUR MONTHS STORAGE THEY ARE REPULSIVE
IN APPEARANCE AND ALMOST UNSALEABLE.

received by them last year, 57.8% were new laid, 28.8% stale or shrunken, and 13.4% total loss. For the summer months, the returns were much worse. Only 11.25% being new laid, 71.25% stale or shrunken, and 17.5% total loss. While this is in part due to the number of middlemen through whose hands the eggs pass, a large part of it is due to the carelessness and lack of

ada, and no further remarks are needed to show what is being lost to producers. Many of our leading poultry producers and dealers are becoming interested in a movement which will in course of time benefit both. The producer, however, cannot afford to ignore the demands of the dealer as he has done in the past. Both must work hand in hand for the results to be mutually beneficial.

Preservation of Eggs.

By ERNEST RHOADES, Macdonald College.



MORE eggs are preserved in cold storage than by any other method. There are other methods, however, spoken of by dealers as "pickling" and which have been practiced with varied degrees of success.

Why do producers pickle eggs? It is in the egg trade just as in all other trades. The price goes down, the producer sees prospects of a subsequent rise and holds his eggs. They are preserved in a very indifferent way and all the eggs preserved are marketed without a previous test being made. In most cases the quality of the egg is destroyed, the producer loses the few cents he had hoped to gain and "pickled" eggs and suspicion result.

The methods of preserving eggs other than cold storage are old and have not improved with age. Eggs have been known to and used by humanity from time immemorial, and the fact of abundance of eggs during some months and scarcity during others has been known for almost as long, and has been provided for in various ways. The plan adopted in all methods of preservation of eggs, other than cold storage, is to close the pores of the shell. This prevents evaporation of moisture and consequent loss of organic matter.

One of the oldest methods of preserving eggs still in existence is to place the eggs in lime water. The eggs are put into and completely submerged in a solution made up of slaked lime, salt and cream of tartar dissolved in water. The solution is stirred every day for a week. The eggs are then placed in a barrel or some water tight receptacle

and covered with the mixture. Each day more eggs and more mixture are added until the barrel is full. It is then sealed up and put in a cool place. The eggs are examined occasionally to make sure that none are exposed to the air through evaporation of the solution.

Another method is to smear the outside of the shell with lard, butter or any grease which has no objectionable odor to transmit to the eggs. The grease must be such that it does not set up putrefaction on its own account. A thin even coating is all that is necessary but the whole egg must be completely covered.

In the north of England the vacuum oven is used largely—and it is perhaps as good a method as any—though more expensive, especially where only a few eggs are preserved. The eggs are placed in the oven, the air is exhausted from them by means of the vacuum pump, and paraffin wax is then forced into the pores by the pressure of the air which is admitted. It is claimed that eggs have kept good for as long as six months preserved in this manner.

Of the methods used in this country perhaps none has such a large number of advocates as the "water-glass" method. Water-glass is sodium silicate and can be bought very cheaply from any chemist. The advice given by the Connecticut Agricultural College is backed by considerable experiment and this method is claimed by them to be the most successful. They advocate the use of a cellar or room where the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees F., any clean receptacle for

holding the eggs, and a mixture of nine parts of water—that has been boiled and allowed to cool—to one part of water glass. A proof of the success of this method of preserving eggs may be seen at that College, where several hundred dozens of eggs, in fact all the eggs used in the making of pastry for the Students' Boarding Hall, are preserved in this manner, giving good satisfaction and causing considerable saving each year.

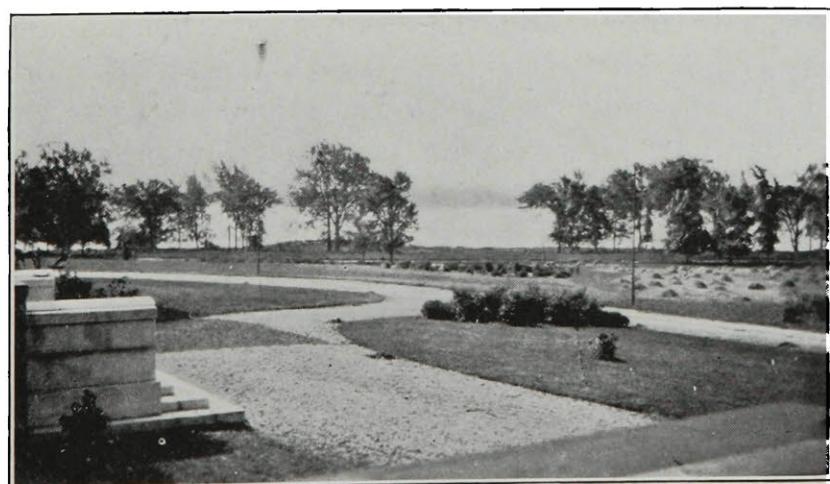
Preserving on a large scale has been tried in which the eggs were suspended in racks in a cold room—the racks being turned at intervals to keep the eggs from spoiling, that is, to keep the yolk from becoming attached to the shell. A low temperature has now been proved to accomplish this, so that the mechanical method of keeping the eggs in motion is almost obsolete.

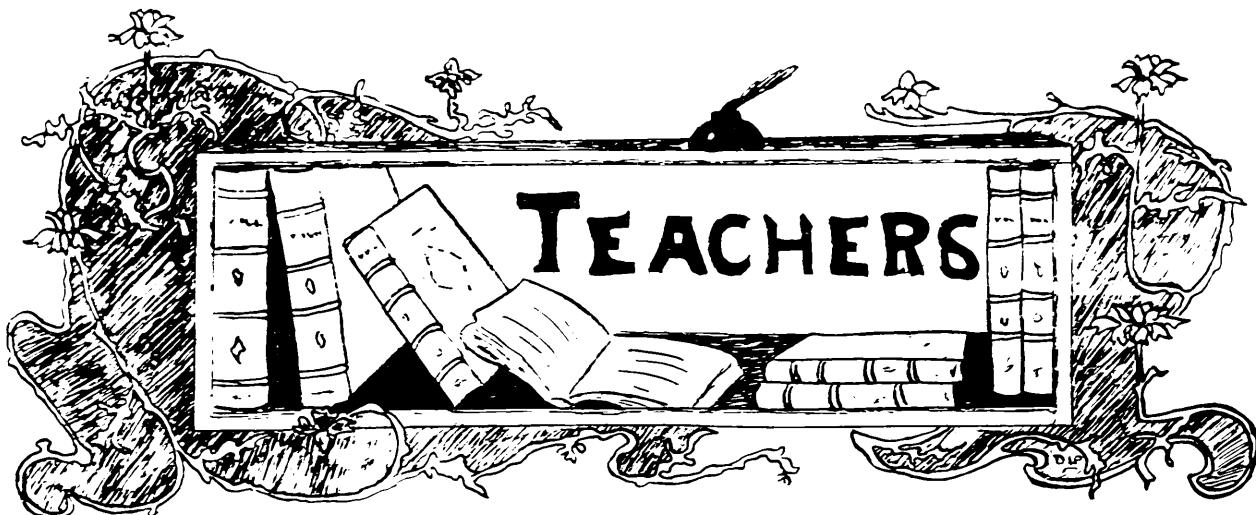
Such former dry methods of preserving, as packing in grain or salt, have been discontinued owing to the loss by evaporation caused by circulation of air through the packing

material with no protection on the surface of the shell.

There are many patent preparations on the market which claim many things in addition to keeping the eggs fresh, some even going to the extent of saying fertile eggs so preserved will hatch all right after being preserved for months.

There can be no objection to the farmer using any or all of these methods of preserving eggs for his own use. A study of the egg industry, however, has shewn that efforts along this line for market eggs have really hit back at the producer as a sort of boomerang, and in the long run have caused more loss than gain to egg producers. The reason for this is that in common practice efforts at egg preservation are frequent failures, and at best they result in the dumping on the market of "pickled eggs." These eggs must be sold at a low price and cast suspicion on all eggs, thus tending to doubly suppress the price paid to producers, and to lower the sale of all storage eggs no matter what method of preserving has been followed.





The Duty of the Home and School in Conserving and Fostering Creative Power in Children.



LYING on the floor of his mother's kitchen in an attitude of physical abandonment and mental concentration which might well be the envy of his elders, is a chubby, curly-haired boy of five with large, thoughtful, brown eyes.

His mother's baking board turned upside down is resting with one end on the floor and the other on the seat of a chair. A pulley from the clothes line is fastened in wobbly fashion on the back of the chair, while up the baking board, as an improvised inclined plane, is travelling, now slowly, now rapidly, a miniature train of cars laden with blocks, drawn by a cord fastened at one end to the front of the engine, passed over the pulley at the top, and grasped at the other end in the boy's hand.

This little bit of humanity lolling on the floor is experimenting, is originating. Within are the stirrings of creative power—a force which home, school and society can only supply with fitting material and tools and thus develop.

To be sure, the boy has seen the inclined plane and the pulley at work, but he is to all intents and purposes an originator, for he has taken the things of his particular environment and recombined them to make them serve his ends, possibly the lessening of labor in accomplishing play or work.

His mother, in all probability, has never heard of Froebel, but in her heart is that mother instinct adopted by Froebel in his school work and crystallized by him in language. "Come, let us live with our children." She has stopped her work in the kitchen for a few minutes at the boy's earnest pleading, and mounted on a chair is screwing a pulley into the soffit of the lintel between the kitchen and the dining room. Not explicit as yet, but evidently implicit in the mind of our little boy is the thought. "I wonder what the pulley could do by itself?" that is, without the inclined plane.

Now, the milk pail is travelling up and down from bottom to top of the doorway, sometimes full, sometimes empty. What for? A table and a

high chair are brought into requisition, and the milk pail full of blocks is hoisted in triumph to the top of the table and there unloaded. The rope is fastened to the high chair and the pail suspended in mid-air.

We grow tired, go off and leave him, but the boy plays on.

Pausing on our way, we take a glance at his box of toys. We see here evidences of his passion for machines of every description, sometimes of non-descript character, the more complex the better; an old clock that once

his mind, for he cannot read as yet. What is engrossing him? It is the "Engineering News." He is reading pictures--the primitive reading book --of machines with which this magazine is filled. No matter how complicated the structure, he seems to get pleasure from this kind of reading.

A little later he is using his motor to run one of his toys. Again, he is trying vainly to get someone to help him propel his mother's sewing-machine with his toy motor. He knows as yet but few limitations to his power. Is this



A COLLEGE BOUQUET.

upon a time struck the alarm to call the laggard from his bed, a toy engine, a toy motor, odds and ends of machinery, bits of string and wheels, some new-fangled kitchen utensil or mechanical toy. With these he is constantly experimenting, sometimes with definite aim, often (from the adult point of view) quite aimlessly, apparently delighted in the mere joy of putting wheels in motion.

To-day he is poring over a magazine spread out on the floor, but the symbols of the alphabet convey no idea to

boy of ours to have an ever-widening field for work, and an ever-increasing supply of material with which to create, or is he soon to feel the prison walls of environment closing around him? What a splendid force is now within him for doing his share of the world's work!

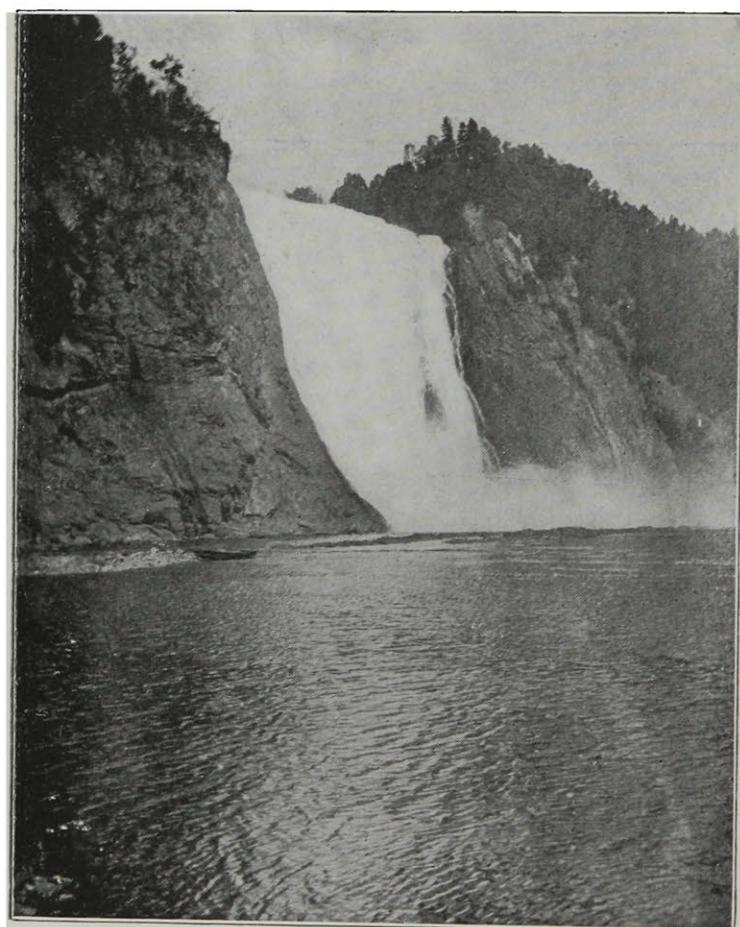
The clock of time has struck six for our little boy, and we see him in a new suit and a starched collar sedately wending his way to the school-house. What is the school going to do to conserve this creative power? May Heaven

defend him from the deadly grip of system and routine, and the lockstep progress of some schools—a routine and system forced upon them by crowded classes and an overburdened curriculum.

Does he find this entrance upon school life to be a rude transplanting that crushes the tender shoots and breaks off the best roots of his intellectual life? Does he find himself in

come sluggish, the mind through disuse to become incapable of thinking, and the body disinclined for manual work?

Not so. The Froebelian doctrine of creativeness, the decree that the child must be given an opportunity of realizing his own ideas through play and work is pervading to a greater and greater degree both the home and the school, the one acting and reacting



NORTHERN QUEBEC.

a world of symbols instead of things, in a ceaseless grind of memory work, with absolutely no connection with his previous mental life, forced into the same seat every day and all day long, his ambitions crushed and his hopes ruthlessly destroyed—the boy and the seat united for the long years of school life? Are the once active mind and body of this child to be-

upon the other. It is more generally conceded at the present moment than ever before that the highest work of the common school is directing the child to use his creative power to serve social ends.

Sometimes this power, having no material to work upon and no incentive for expression, lies almost dormant for the whole term of school life, but

bursts forth afresh when the boy gets out into life. Sometimes it struggles feebly with inadequate means in the schoolroom itself, or, in more favorable circumstances finds material and opportunity in the gifts and occupations of the kindergarten, in art work in the various grades, in the sloyd and other work of the manual training room, and in the physics and mathematical classrooms when this work is conducted along lines that give scope for originality and initiative.

The home is frequently remiss in one or other of two respects. Either the boy has no workshop, no material which he can use to suit his purpose, or he is surfeited with ready-made toys which demand neither thought nor labor to adjust to environment, and are soon wearied of and early cast aside.

Children have this creative power in varying degrees and along widely divergent lines; but the beginnings of it have a common field for exercise, namely, the world of things.

Mothers, fathers, teachers, give the boy a chance! There is an absolute necessity for creativeness in every part of his education from the cradle on, if he is to be an effective factor in the world's work. Supply him with ma-

terial of various kinds for constructive work. Let him have what he craves along these lines. Give him hammer, nails, boards, blocks, pulleys, bits of type, glass, mechanical toys, etc. Lend him the kitchen utensils that he may adopt means to ends. Let him have a place to work—the best place—beside you. Be interested in what he makes and take him to see the things he likes, for example, a house in course of construction. Do not interfere unnecessarily. When carrying out his own ideas he is exercising the highest function of the human intellect, namely creating. It is in the nursery that artists, sculptors, engineers and other great workers make a start.

There is no habit that our boy will form through life that will serve him better than that of seeking out the problems of his environment and making an effort to solve them. It is the children who are being thus trained in our homes and schools to-day who will in the years to come develop our mines, utilize our water-ways, improve our agriculture, gain capital with which to develop our young industries, evolve an educational system along the lines of the needs of our people, and, in general, "Stand on Guard for Canada."

LILIAN B. ROBINS.

Thursday in Town.

WHAT an exciting day Thursday in town is, and how exciting the night before. Last year, we girls who are models now, thought it quite an event when our first day arrived. Where were we to go? How will we teach? were the many questions which suggested themselves, but somehow the day passed and with many very successfully.

a few stray passengers wandered into our rendezvous, but were routed out with the College yell: "We're from" and the model yell:

Keyo, Kayo, Kiyo, Kar,
Macdonald teachers here we are,
Sis boom, sis boom, sis boom relve,
Macdonald teachers 1912,

followed by "Come fill your glasses" and "All hail, Macdonald."

Arrived in town, we went to our res-



ON THEIR WAY TO TOWN.

This year, we were the first to break the ice. Wednesday night the lesson plans were written, the lessons taught to the walls, and on a beautiful Thursday morning the A's, after an early breakfast, tripped up to the Grand Trunk Station, laughing and talking, for we knew a pleasant day and a release from lectures awaited us. Then the train pulled out with us all in a special car. Sometimes

pactive schools. The girls who teach in the Belmont School, where we have luncheon, were driven there together with the lunch in a cab, but they arrived there rather late on account of being driven to the Immigration Bureau first by mistake.

After all the little Samuels, Jacobs, Rebeccas, and Moses had been carefully instructed, we went to the Belmont

School for lunch, a laugh and to talk over the morning's work.

The afternoons pass quickly enough, for we get out at three o'clock and then come the joys of shopping and buying our fall hats, etc., but 5.15 found us all at the Bonaventure Station embarking once more for Macdonald, feeling very happy after our day's work and showing it by our songs and yells. At 6.15 we arrived in the dining room making it quite noisy for a while, for experiences must be told to somebody even to Aggies.

The presence of Dr. Sinclair, who always accompanies us, adds much to the pleasure of the trip. As the model B's and C's have each been in once this year and the A's twice, they hope that this will give to the elements an idea of what a day in town is like, and that they may glean from this short account some knowledge of what to expect. We also sincerely hope that they may gain as much pleasure from their trips as we do.

M. N. T.

The College Student.

From Lighter Vein.

Under a glaring 'lectric lamp,
The college student stands,
His brain is suffering from a cramp,
And ink is on his hands,
And the muscles of his watery eyes
Are strong as rubber bands.

His hair is sleek and black and long;
His face is like a plan,
His brow is wet, but not with sweat,
He earneth not—nor can;
But looks the closed door in the face,
For he owes most every man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear the student blow,
You can hear him toss his heavy boots,
With measured kick and slow,
Like the janitor ringing the dinner bell
To summon us over the road.

TOILING, rejoicing, borrowing,
Onward thro' college he goes,
Each morning sees some task begun,
No evening sees it close,
Something attempted, nothing done,
Has earned a night's repose.

THE A. B.

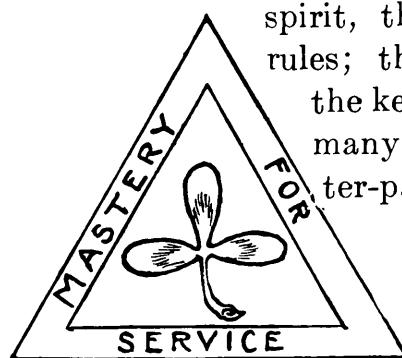
"Mastery for Service."

THIS is the motto of Macdonald College. We build on the thoughts we think. Over the desks of most great men and in the private offices of our successful men of business may be found a motto, the thought of which has been the impelling power throughout their daily tasks. The motto of this College is composed of two words full of great meaning, connected by a short word "for," denoting purpose. Our lives become full of meaning when our powers are directed towards definite ends, and meaningless else. You may trace the history of any nation in the events and influences that have controlled the lives of its outstanding men and women. History is, then, the combined results of the lives of those who have risen above the common level.

The secret of greatness, of power in the individual, is found in the fact that he has been able to control his life, to rise by mastering the situation in which he has been placed. We can divide all mankind into two great divisions, those who serve and those who are served. The motto of this College would teach us that these great human forces may be, indeed must be, combined in each person. In order to serve well we must first have become master of many things. We must master ourselves and all that implies, our wills, our desires, our bodies, with brain, hand, and eye all within our control. We must master our work, which is the combined expression of our powers.

The word "master" is from the Latin and means power, control, greatness, superiority. We meet it in such expres-

sions as master-mind, meaning the strong mind that controls others; the master-spirit, the spirit that rules; the master-key, the key that controls many locks; the master-passion, the passion that sways the mind. We speak of the master-touch



"This is the Motto of Macdonald College."

imply that the player has complete control of the instrument. Kipling gives us an idea of Christ as the great master-workman,

"Ofttimes cometh our good Lord,
master of every trade."

When we speak of the old masters in painting we invariably mean the men who have by long years of toil earned the title. Browning in one of his poems makes Cleon say,—

"Methinks I'm older than I bowed myself,
The many years of pain that taught me art."

To be a master-mechanic, particularly in the older European countries, requires many years of hard apprenticeship, and that is why their work is so excellent. To a man who has but a smattering of many things, and no perfect knowledge of any, we say he is a Jack-of-all-trades, but master of none.

If we are to have mastery of ourselves there are many things to be considered. We must learn to control our wills. No man can control others until he has first learned self-control. One of the

first things that every man has to learn is to get out of the habit of making excuses. The sheltered youth at home is easily excused, but once he is out in the world there are no excuses going to be made for him. He is now away from indulgent friends and must learn the hard lessons for himself.

Kipling has written a fine thing in a recent poem beginning:—

“ Land of our birth, we pledge to thee
Our love and toil in the years to be,
When we are grown and take our place
As men and women with our race.”

Recognizing the fact that we are apt to look to the judgment of our friends rather than to square our actions to the plumb line of absolute right, he says in one stanza,—

“ Help us to look in all our ends
On Thee as Judge, and not our friends,
That we with Thee may walk uncowed
By fear or favor of the crowd.

Help us to rule ourselves alway,
Controlled and cleanly, night and day,
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed and worthless sacrifice.”

We should try to control our desires. They may not be always good, but we can drive out the evil not simply by trying to drive it out, but by constantly replacing it with good. We are often criticized for taking too much thought to our eating and drinking. Carlyle speaks scathingly of people who spend too much thought over this to the neglect of the higher life. But, recognizing that there are higher desires, still we must all admit that we take a great deal of comfort out of three good meals a day. The control of our appetites is what should concern us according to wisdom and according to knowledge.

We can know if we are getting control of our bodies by the response to our wills. Does the hand become stronger, the eye more alert, the ear more responsive to the sounds in the world about us? And altogether we can feel if we are more abounding in life and in the joy of life.

The great thing to gain control of is our work. It is, as we said before, the expression of our combined powers, the measure of the mastery we have gained. Before a man can have any desire to master his work and bend his will to it, and his physical powers, he must love it, and accept it as the best for him.

A man's work is for him the business and the justification of a large share of his life, in the choice of which Robert Louis Stevenson says, “ Like the missionary, the patriot, and the philosopher we should choose, if necessary, that poor and brave career where we can do most and best for mankind.”

Henry Van Dyke has put it well in the short poem of three stanzas, one of which reads,—

“ Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room.
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
‘ This is my work, my blessing, not my doom.

Of all who live I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right
way.’

Then shall I see it not too great or small
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers,
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring
hours,

And cheerful turn when the long shadows
fall

At eventide to love and play and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.”

Every man and every woman, no matter to what station of life they belong, should learn to do some kind of work that, if occasion required, could make them self-supporting. No woman or man has any right to eat the bread of idleness while there is so much obviously waiting to be done. The children of the rich, who have not the impelling power of need, lose much from not learning some line of work well, and they thus lose the strength of mastery that comes to those who daily follow some definite occupation. Sometimes we find parents who have struggled hard and have become well-to-do have a tendency to spare their children. They seem to argue that as they had such a hard time of it, their chief joy is to give happiness to their children, and they will spare them the hardships they had to endure and will surround them with comforts and luxuries. They fail somehow to grasp the fact that after all the great thing is the effort, and by robbing their children of the need of hard work, they are depriving them of the very thing that gave to themselves power, self-control and efficiency.

There is a great moral force in the doing of something skilfully and well. Manual training in the public schools has done much for the children of to-day. The need for accuracy, and the fact that there is no way of shirking, or of doing careless work, the fact that it cannot be rubbed out as a wrong sum in addition but must be first well planned and then carefully executed, these things are excellent moral training. Some one has said that the moral education work gives is the mastering of difficulties that are inevitable in the path of right living.

But why all this about mastery? Because of the other side of the matter

for "service." We must serve ourselves, those near to us, our fellow-men, our country, and in serving all these we best serve God. There come times to every one when life is not buoyant, when the spontaneity droops in our actions, when for various reasons interest flags; but no one has any right to find life uninteresting or unrewarding who sees within the sphere of his activities a wrong that he may right, or an evil that he may overcome. A man may lose his early illusions, he may go far afield and return to find the things he cared for once do not give him the joy they did; but to serve others, to be ready to do something for some one, will prove a solid foundation for a measure of content. It is one of the most satisfactory things in this life to be able to serve our fellowmen.

The amount of service is no measure of the satisfaction to be derived from it. A simple thing, saving a person from harm or it may be from death, may bring more real joy than a great educational measure that took half a lifetime to accomplish. It is the love that prompts the serviceable deed and not the amount of good done. "All service ranks the same with God." The controlled man capable of wisely controlling and directing others, the work well done which brings its own reward, are not these things worthy of thought and effort? The mastery for service that shall train in social efficiency.

I am reminded of Stevenson's prayer, "Help us to repay in service one to another the debt of Thine unmerited benefits and blessings," and the words of a greater than he, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these My little ones, ye did it unto Me."

J. E. MULDREW.

The Man Behind the Plough.

I'm not so much at singin' as those hifalutin 'chaps;
My voice it may be husky and a little loud perhaps,
For I have been a-ploughin' with a lazy team you see,
They keep me pretty busy with my "Git up!" "Whoa!"
 "Haw!" "Gee!"

But if you pay attention I have just a word to say
About a great mistake you make, and do it every day,
In dealing out your praises, I want to tell you now
For often you forget the man that walks behind the
plough.

You talk about your learned men, your wit and wisdom
 rare;
Your poets and your painters, they get praises every-
 where;
They're well enough to make a show, but will you tell me
 how
The world would ever do without the man behind the
plough.

'Tis very nice to go to school to learn to read and write,
'Tis nicer still to dress up fine and sport around at night,
Your music, painting, poetry, may all be hard to beat,

But tell me what you're going to do for something good
 to eat?

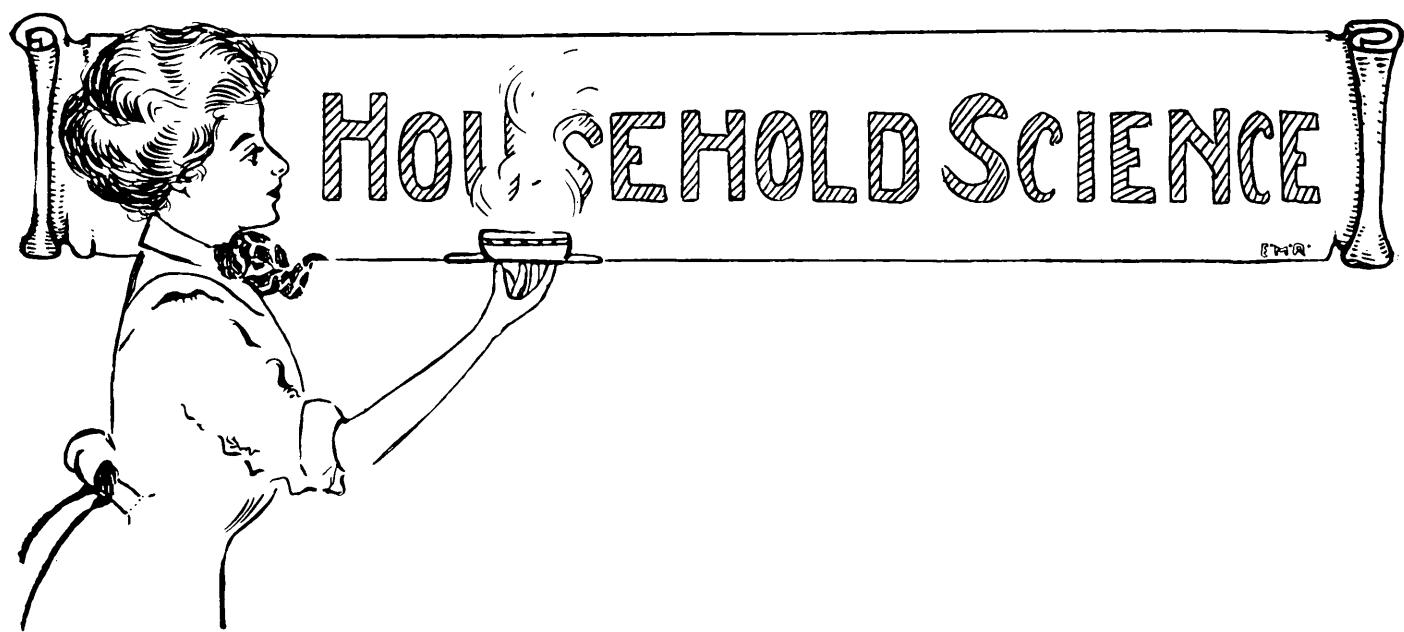
You may say my boots are muddy, and my clothing is
 too coarse,
I make a good companion for the oxen and the horse,
My face is red, my hand is hard, 'tis true, I will allow,
But don't you be too quick to spurn the man behind
 the plough.

I like your great inventions, I'm glad you're getting
 smart;

I like to hear your music, for it kind of stirs my heart,
But 'twill never touch the stomach of a real hungry man
And so I call attention to a kind of thing that can.
Then, boys, don't be too anxious for to leave the good
 old farm,
Your father's strength is failing, soon he'll need your
 youthful arm.
If you're honest in your purpose, at your feet the world
 must bow,
For the greatest of the great men is the man behind the
plough.

ANONYMOUS.





Technical Training for Women.

KATHARINE C. FISHER.

IN one of our magazines there appeared recently a picture reproduced from a book published in 1493. The book was a French translation of Boccaccio's "Noble Women," and the picture shows a scene in the grounds of a palace. The queen is weaving on a primitive form of hand loom, while her ladies-in-waiting are carding and spinning. It brings us back to the days when even queens could not help gaining a knowledge of the working world, because they took a very active part in it.

We have only to consider modern industrial conditions to realise how completely the homes of the present day have changed from industrial to purely domestic institutions. Young women of former generations lived in the very midst of industry and very early gained a training in the productive activities. Their homes were, in truth, busy workshops where many "technical courses" were offered. A very complete course in textiles was given, from the raw

material—the cotton, flax and wool—to the finished fabrics. Foodstuffs were preserved and prepared by methods, the modern forms of which are now only found in the large packing houses and manufacturing establishments. Materials for cleaning—soap, brooms, starch, etc.—were prepared, where now we are only concerned with the manufactured article. Even the lighting of the house involved something more than pressing a button. It meant the laborious work of "dipping candles"—yes, and it also meant patience in keeping on dipping them!

What is the result of these changed conditions? The contraction of the home as a field of adequate education and employment for the daughters of the household exists everywhere. Then, too, the actual cost of living has and is still increasing. The purchasing power of money is greatly lessened. When we study the commercial phases of even our national food supply, we learn something of the burdens imposed upon the consumer by reason of the manufactur-

ing and distributing of costs. Year by year the consumer pays for a larger proportion of labor to actual goods. While not wishing to discuss the cost of living, the fact remains that partly on this account larger numbers of young women each year are forced to seek employment outside the home.

I have had an opportunity to observe closely the conditions prevailing in what might be called a typical "factory town." Hardly fifteen per cent of the girls ever reached the High School. Many of the girls who did, prepared

ested this summer in finding out some of the ways in which these problems are being solved in two of our American cities.

The Boston Trade School for Girls was established some years ago by a committee of women and was looked upon by many as a fad. It now forms part of the public school system as the people of Boston have come to believe that industrial education, like any other education, is a public function. Here the girls spend one year in Millinery and Dressmaking besides receiving training.



HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE GIRLS IN SEWING ROOM.

themselves for work in the teaching field. As for the majority of those who never attended the High School, they and their parents anxiously awaited the time when, the period of compulsory education over, they could go out to work in the factories. Most of them learned to do one particular thing, in one department of one trade, and were thus converted into mere machines with nothing before them but the dull monotony of a narrow routine of duties. Aware of these conditions I was inter-

in Hygiene, Spelling, English, Color Design, Textiles, Business Forms, and Industrial Conditions. Strictly speaking, it is not a Trade School but a Vocation or Continuation School for those who leave the elementary schools still needing the education and discipline of school life continued with their work. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union are carrying the work of this school still further. The Trade School Shops at the "Union" aim to give the girls their final technical training..

They are organized on a commercial basis, and the girls receive pay for their work. They, however, gain an understanding of the whole trade instead of one small part of it, as no doubt would be the case if they went directly from the elementary schools to the factory.

The Manhattan Trade School for Girls in New York has been organized by Mrs. Woolman along similar lines. Mrs. Woolman in her report states the aim of the school to be, not merely to teach a trade, but "to cover the middle ground between general academic work and practical trade training." They learn to work with paste and glue and with brush and pencil in supplying the manufacturers with artistic designs. Millinery and Dressmaking are also included. Each year larger numbers of girls are enrolling as students for an entire year.

A school which is of a more unusual character is the Union School of Salesmanship, also conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. It aims to train girls for work in Department Stores. The stores of Boston have come to realize its value and give their employees full wages while allowing them to attend the school three hours a day for three months. Classes are held in Hygiene, Textiles, Food, Color and Design, English, Arithmetic, Business Forms and Demonstration Sales. The students visit the Art Museum, the mills and factories where different materials are

manufactured and thus they increase their knowledge of stock. But the school does far more than that. Their class work has an important social significance, and in such vocational training there are splendid opportunities for social education.

Thus far, we have been considering the training provided by these "Continuation Schools." Simmon's College of Boston is devoted to what may be called a more advanced form of technical training. It is probably the first, if not the only college in America to devote itself entirely "to sending out women technically trained in specific occupations." There are enrolled each year, probably five hundred or more women, some with college degrees, taking from one to four year courses which will prepare them to be stenographers, librarians, social workers, housekeepers and secretaries. Previous to the establishing of this College, women who were able to receive a higher education usually took teaching positions. There is, however, a growing demand for trained service in the non-teaching field.

Our schools in Canada have been slow to include some form of trade or vocational training in their courses of study. It is to be hoped that when our Canadian Commission on Technical Education have presented their report it will result in an impetus to the movement for industrial education for young women as well as young men.

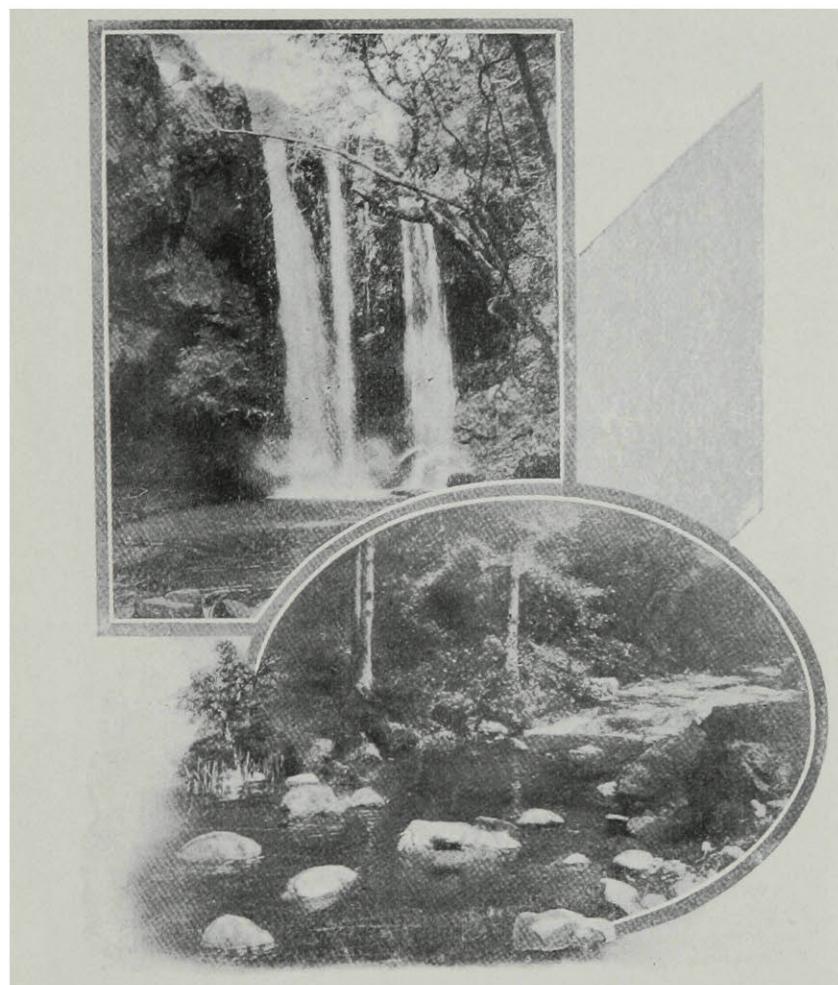
A Summer in California.



HE first idea of California was gained from the extreme north, through what is known as the Feather River Country. The scenery presented snow-capped mountains, down the sides of which grew the pointed fir and spruce trees, and far beneath the

fruit drying in the sun in wooden trays on the ground.

Excitement was reigning as the train pulled into the station at Sacramento, and the passengers were informed that the greatest earthquake since the remarkable one in nineteen hundred and six, had just welcomed them to Califor-



"THE GOLDEN WEST IS BEING LEFT BEHIND."

railway track could be seen the rushing Feather River in the canyon at the foot of the mountains. To the tourists it seemed unlike all they had heard of California with its sunny skies and tropical vegetation, but soon the train route left the mountains and shadows behind and came to the wide valleys. For miles fruit farms could be seen and

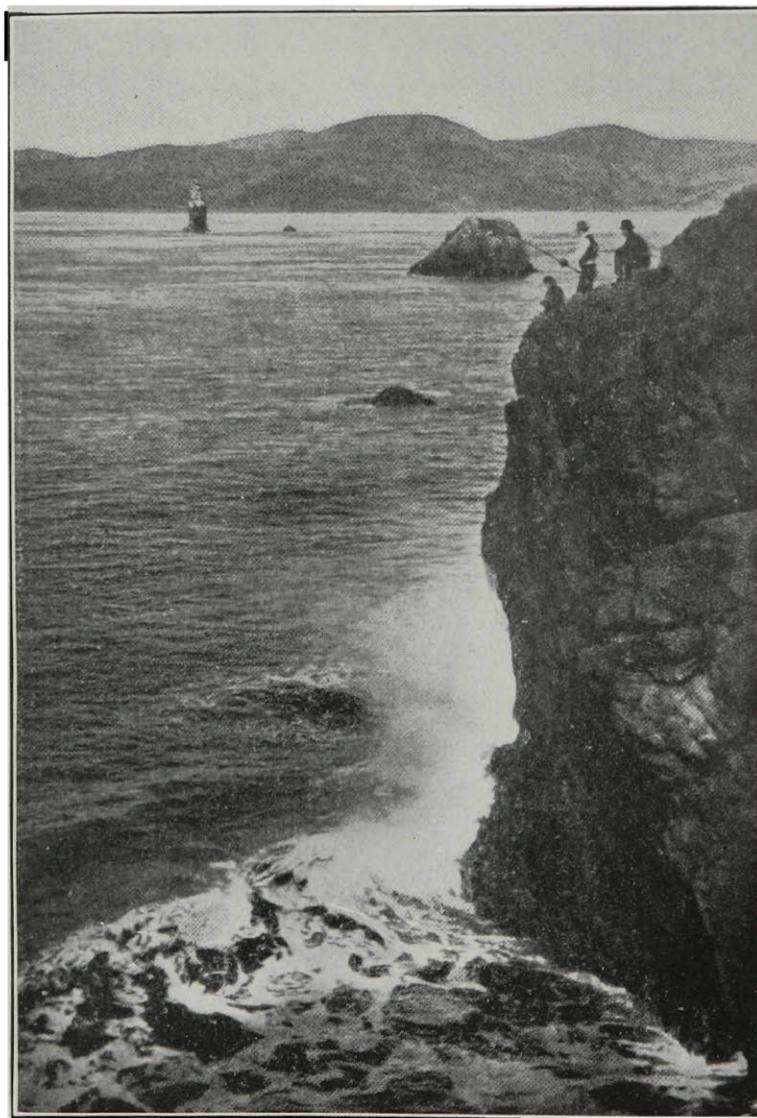
nia, but it was lost upon them as they could not distinguish the shaking of the train from that of terra firma.

Four more hours and San Francisco was reached with its tall buildings, some relics of the disaster, others new. The whole appearance of the city from first sight was a prosperous one, but days spent in different parts showed the

damage done and the great amount of debris still remaining to be cleared away. A row of houses in one block might be substantial looking, and just around the corner might be seen an old mansion, a heap of ruins, with one pillar or some characteristic remaining to identify it by.

commands a view of San Francisco Bay which cannot be surpassed. A sunset seen from this hill is one long to be remembered, for the sun seems to sink into the water, far off on the horizon, illuminating the sky and forming what is known as the Golden Gate.

To go through the Chinese shops,



IN BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA.

It is interesting to hear the terms used by the people of San Francisco, B.C. standing for "before calamity" and A.D. for "after disaster."

Chinatown, an important part of San Francisco in that it is the largest Chinese Settlement in America, gives an insight into Oriental life. Chinatown is built upon one of the largest hills and

houses and their church, which is called a Joss House, it is necessary to have several guides. The number of persons is limited to six for each guide, and each group is given a number, so if any persons were lost from the party they could join it again at some point. This is the only safe way to go through. The first place visited was a small music

hall, where an old Chinese played weird and anything but music on stringed instruments, and at the end of each piece he would stand and bow to the applause. A Chinese home was visited, and here entertainment was afforded by four Chinese girls from about three years of age to ten. They were dressed in their native costumes which were of many colors and elaborately embroidered. The songs were their national airs sung in Chinese, but the last one was the American national hymn sung in English. Here the little girl of three met her Waterloo, for she cast her almond shaped eyes from one to the other of her audience and finally stopped short; however, her Chinese mother came to the rescue by saying, "Five cents, five cents," and in this way the little girl was bribed to try and finish the song in the tongue foreign to her.

Across the bay from San Francisco, away up in the hills lives Joaquin

Miller, known as the poet of the Sierras. An excursion was made to see the old poet and he was found living in the rustic style of which he writes, in a little wooden cottage overgrown with vines surrounded by an old fashioned garden.

The pyramids and stone monuments which represent the work of years on his part are on the top of a hill high above his cottage. He directed us to them, but is too old now ever to climb to the height where they stand.

The train is once more winding around the curves and inclining to the tall snow-capped mountains of the Feather River country, and from the observation car, the passengers view their last sunset in California. The Golden West is being left behind and many are heard to remark that the fair of nineteen-fifteen to be held in San Francisco may be a temptation they will be unable to resist.

WINFRED MACSWAIN, Science, '12.



ON THE OTTAWA.

An Old-Fashioned Woman.

By L. N. MONTGOMERY, author of "Anne of Green Gables."

No clever, brilliant thinker she,
With college record and degree,
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name,
She walks in old long-trodden ways,
The valleys of the yesterdays.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower,
She seeks no other wand of power
To make earth sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty, day by day,
In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined,
As round some reverent saint enshrined,
And following hers the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill.
Men in her creed are brave and true,
And women pure as pearls of dew,
And life for her is high and grand
By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place
All for the sunshine of her face.
Her very smile a blessing throws,
And hearts are happier where she goes,
A gentle, clear-eyed messenger
To whisper love—thank God for her!



The Use of Household Science in the Home.



RULY the home may be considered the centre, the pivot about which every nation revolves. Hence science, modern inventions, in fact all forces which tend to improve civilization, combine in uplifting that sacred spot—Home.

Who can deny that home problems are as intricate and difficult to solve as any encountered in the daily walks of life.

Agricultural School, where he will obtain ideas which will be of incalculable benefit, and learn methods which in some respects will be superior to the more familiar ones. The mother, with a keen intellect, realizes that her daughter's life work is quite as important as her son's, and, desiring that her daughter be equally privileged, sends her to a Household Science School, there to be benefited by the experience of instruc-



HOUSE PRACTICE. "JUNIOR HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE."

Is a course in Household Science beneficial to young women? The majority will admit that it is in the case of those who have had no home training. A variance of opinion exists regarding those who have been more fortunate.

Let us take brother and sister whose father is an industrious and prosperous farmer, their mother an intelligent, ideal housewife. The father demands that his outdoor work be based on scientific principles and sends his son to an

tors who are specialists in the various departments. Granted that the father has done right by his son—but few will raise objections—has the mother acted wisely towards her daughter? If “unwisely” be the verdict, surely woman must be considered superior to man as an instructor, else our civilization is in a cruder state than is generally admitted, and woman is not put on a level with man.

A mother requires to be well versed

in various occupations, as we find her playing the role of cook, laundress, dressmaker, milliner, nurse, teacher, companion, hostess, etc. It has been said that a woman who becomes even a notable cook after marriage seldom becomes a notable wife or mother. Time is too short to allow her to excel in the management of all departments of her domain.

Ruskin, realizing the importance of even one branch, has admirably expressed his opinion in these words: "To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balms and spices, of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, savory in meats. It means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance. It means the economy of your great grandmother and the science of modern invention. It means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality." Could we all grasp the importance of a housewife's various duties as thoroughly as Ruskin has that of the art of cookery, then might we less readily expect a mother to be her daughter's sole instructor, and the number of those advocating a Household Science Course would be greatly increased.

The home training at its best is almost entirely practical. One may perform her duties by routine, not knowing the why and wherefore. Frequently mental development along these lines becomes an unknown quantity. In a Household Science Course practical and scientific training are combined. Chemistry, Physics, Bacteriology, Physiology are taught, and their close connection with the human frame, Cookery, laundry, house cleaning, etc., becomes so apparent that a woman realizes all her work may be based on scientific prin-

ciples. The tasks which formerly may have been considered drudgery are now performed with pleasure.

Girls who are going to become the future home makers should not remain in a state of lethargy, but be up and doing, endeavoring to fit themselves as well as possible for the noble work that awaits them, and the advantages of which ambitious, intelligent girls may avail themselves are daily increasing.

Now, allow us to take an exceptional case, where a mother excels in all departments of house work and has devoted her time and energies to the training of her daughter. Under such circumstances, is a Household Science Course superfluous? Our reply is a question. Does a medical practitioner, wishing to specialize, generally remain contented with the ordinary training obtained in one university or hospital? Does he not wish to take post graduate courses and visit the best hospitals?

May we trust that our young girls, who have had exceptionally good home training, will be sufficiently ambitious to secure the best which any country can give, provided that time and money allow them to do so, and when they become aged mothers, mellowed by time and experience, they will even then realize that there is something yet unlearned.

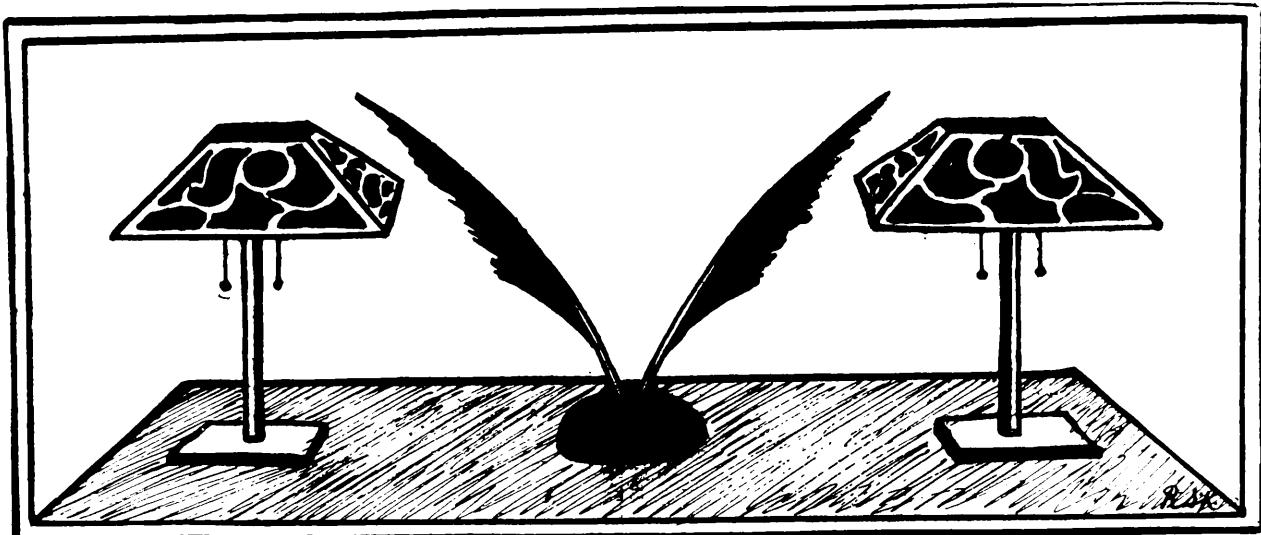
We do not maintain that because a young woman is a Household Science graduate she must necessarily be a good housekeeper. There are always exceptions. A graduate may be a mere parasite in a community, but we hold that graduation should be a step upwards towards the goal of perfection.

Speaking from experience, the writer can truly say that such a course is of untold benefit to a young woman.

MRS. PELLETIER.



EDITORIAL BOARD.



Under the Desk Lamp.



ACDONALD College Literary Society is a big feature of College life, and one that should receive the support of every student in the College.

For the benefit of new students and to freshen the memory of the older ones, a few remarks as to its purpose might not be out of place.

It is the aim of this society to forward the literary side of College life to its highest point of perfection, to supervise interclass debates, and also any inter-collegiate debates that may arise. The society also holds public speaking, oratorical, and elocutionary contests for the students, a generous prize list for each event being arranged.

The lighter side of literary life is also cared for, such as musical evenings, readings, and attractive addresses from prominent persons. A play is also generally conducted by this society, so that, all in all, its work covers a large and useful area.

As to its governing body, that will be found elsewhere in this issue, so it only

remains to say that we sincerely hope the students on both sides of the campus will give to this, one of our greatest institutions in College life, their most loyal support. Let the term "Macdonald" signify, as everything does that bears this title, something big, something beneficial, something that has attained an enormous measure of success.

THE ORCHESTRA.

It is rumored that once more we are to have an orchestra, and it is even said that there will be fourteen pieces in it. Now, it may be useless for me, merely an ordinary Aggie, to say anything regarding such a scheme, but I really would like to give this much needed, or rather much appreciated organization a bit of encouragement. Last year, the orchestra was a success, a big success, and was appreciated by all. With this fact in view and the material at hand surely we can have as good a one this year. At any rate try, and, if possible, see that Macdonald has an orchestra to lend tone and color to some of our more important assemblies and social gatherings.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL-

Last year for the first time, Macdonald College Students appointed a body that would be representative of the three schools comprising this institution. This council was to handle all matters that were thought to be of common interest to the schools, and has during the past summer been active in its duties.

The announcement to incoming students was a feature worthy of commendation, and the manner in which the funds for the different student activities were collected is a most successful inauguration. That there is considerable work for the Council to do is not disputed, and we wish them every success in this their first year of power.

INTERCLASS DEBATES.

There is considerable controversy at present as to whether or not there will be interclass debates this year. From the viewpoint of a student interested in literary work, I should like, Mr. Editor, to express my opinions through your columns.

A large amount of money, time and energy has been expended at this College in sports. Inter-year competitions have been very much in evidence, and con-

siderable enthusiasm has prevailed through it all. But with the exception of those held within the years, what competition has been held in literary work? None. Does not that sound absurd? Does it not look as if we were a bit one-sided? Recollect that the men who would take part in debates are the ones who do not overwork themselves in athletics, and you will have one argument why interclass debates should be held. The plea may be raised that not enough men are trained; but I dispute that on the following ground: each year will debate at least once, that means only two men to be trained from each year; but in preparing their work they could utilize three men to debate against them, thus giving five men a chance to get some training along that line.

Too much work, says the pessimist. Not a bit of it, says the optimist, if it is worked properly. Give each year their subject just three weeks beforehand and not a day sooner, then they can't kill themselves, as it is only a short time anyway. Literary work is lagging, it needs something to liven it up, here is a chance to do it, so don't let the opportunity slip, but see what can be done in this line at Macdonald this coming year.



THE KING'S DAUGHTERS SOCIETY.

Since the reorganization of the King's Daughters last autumn, this society has taken a prominent place in the social life of the College. The definite aim of this society is to help all those who are in need, in the village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, regardless as to creed and faith. With this aim in view, it was necessary to have funds.

In the past year funds were raised in various ways. Amongst these may be mentioned concerts, plays and sales, which were well patronized. The good work was well carried on during the summer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lancaster, who brings to the notice of the society many deserving cases.

The first active work this autumn was a Rummage Sale, held in the Boat House, which was a great success.

At the second meeting Miss Boyd delivered an interesting address on the work done by the society in New York.

The society is again fortunate in having Mrs. Harrison president for the coming year, and under her leadership we expect to have a very successful season.

MEN'S RESIDENCE COMMITTEE.

As last year, the government of the Men's Residence is in the hands of a committee elected by the male student body. This year, Mr. E. A. Lods, Agriculture, '12, is making good as president, and Mr. A. C. Gorham, as treasurer, can always find time to collect a fine. The other members of the committee are nominated by the various years and elected by the men in a body. One member for each year retires monthly and a new man takes his place. The advisory committee consists of three members from the Faculty:—Dr. Lynde, Prof. Swaine and Prof. Barton, and the four year presidents.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The officers for the Y.M.C.A. for the coming year are as follows:—

President—L. C. Raymond.

Vice-Pres.—W. D. Ford.

Sec.-Treas.—E. A. Lods.

Musical Leader—K. MacBean.

Committee—A. C. Gorham, G. Moe, B. T. Reed, Wm. McCredie, Wm. Lamb.

All the officers except those from the Freshman year and the teachers were elected last spring. The order of proceedings is the same as last year, excepting that a speaker has the privilege of two consecutive Sundays for a subject that cannot be justly dealt with in the usual 20 minute period of address. The society has been favored thus far with excellent addresses from the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Westmount, and Drs. Lynde, Snell and Brittain of the Faculty. The meetings are being largely

on class '12 banner were adopted. Those stores in town that manufacture pennants will be expected to keep the proper colors in stock, and the students are asked to patronise them, preferably those stores that advertise in the College Magazine.

**PERSONNEL OF THE MACDONALD
COLLEGE STUDENTS' COUNCIL,
1911-12.**

President—Robert Newton, Pres.
Senior Year Agriculture.



STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

attended and a good year is looked for. The fireside sing songs, so popular last year, will commence in November.

**MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDENTS'
COUNCIL.**

At the first meeting of the Macdonald College Students' Council for the session 1911-12, held on October 16th, a special Song Book committee was appointed. This committee consists of Miss Jennie Fraser, Mr. Robert Newton and Mr. L. C. Raymond.

The question of permanent college colors was discussed, and the colors as

Secretary—L. C. Raymond, Pres.
Y.M.C.A.
Treasurer—H. J. M. Fiske, Pres.
Sophomore Year Agriculture.
G. C. Halliday, Pres. Junior Year
Agriculture.
A. G. Taylor, Pres. Freshman Year
Agriculture.
Miss H. Gibbon, Pres. Senior Year
Science.
Miss E. Ayre, Pres. Junior Year
Science.
Miss Marian Scott, Pres. Senior Year
Teachers.

Miss K. Porter, Pres. Junior Year Teachers.
 A. A. Campbell, Pres. Men's Athletic Association.
 Miss Violet Scott, Pres. Women's Athletic Association.
 E. A. Lods, Chairman Men's Residence Committee.
 Miss Jennie Fraser, Pres. Women's Court of Honour.
 M. B. Davis, Editor of the Magazine.
 J. G. Robertson, Pres. M. C. L. & D. Society.

COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Macdonald College Union Literary and Debating Society.

At a meeting of the student body on Friday evening, September 29th, a new committee was elected to carry on the splendid work which the above society has been doing since its inception.

The committee for 1911-12 is as follows:—

President—J. G. Robertson.

Vice-Pres.—Miss Jennie Fraser.

Sec.-Treas.—A. C. Gorham.

Committee:—

Presidents of the Class Literary Societies:—

Teachers Class A—Miss A. Rexford.

“ “ B—Miss M. Idler.

“ “ C—Mr. O. S. Craik.

“ “ D—Miss G. LeFever.

Agriculture '12—M. B. Davis.

“ '13—A. C. Gorham.

“ '14—T. F. Ritchie.

“ '15—F. T. Presley.

Representative from Household Science—Miss Browne.

SENIORS.

This Society reorganized on Thursday evening, October 5th, and the following officers were elected for 1911-12:—

Hon. President—Prof. J. M. Swaine.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—Dr. C. J. Lynde.
 President.—M. B. Davis.
 Vice-President.—G. LeLacheur.
 Secretary.—L. V. Parent.
 Treasurer.—D. B. Flewelling.
 Committeeman.—Wm. Dreher.

These officers will act as a standing committee for the year. Only a few meetings will be held, and these will be composed of musical and literary selections and addresses by prominent men.

It is the intention of the society that these meetings should be open so that the other societies might also be benefited.

CLASS '13 LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Class 13 reorganized its Literary and Debating Society on October 5th. Owing to increased work this year the students decided to hold fortnightly instead of weekly meetings, as formerly.

The first regular meeting was held on October 12th. Professor Swaine spoke on the class-room phase of the Struggle for Existence, and brought out the great value of physical health as a determinant in the Survival of the Fittest.

It has been decided to hold two debates, one literary and one musical evening during the present term.

The officers of the Society are:—

Hon. Pres.—Prof. W. Lochhead.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—Mr. W. Brittain.

Pres.—A. C. Gorham.

Vice-Pres.—A. E. Raymond.

Sec.—E. Melville du Porte.

Treas.—G. E. O'Brien.

Committeeman.—W. Newton.

CLASS '14 LITERARY SOCIETY.

Believing that the Literary Society is an important feature in class activities, the Sophomores have reorganized for the coming season. The work under-

taken by the Society is, to a considerable extent, supplementary to the course in English, and should prove helpful to those desiring to gain experience in Public Speaking.

The Society is fortunate in having Drs. Macfarlane and Lynde as their honorary officers.

Following is the committee:—

President—Mr. F. T. Ritchie.

Vice-Pres.—Mr. P. R. Cowan.

Secretary—Mr. B. T. Reed.

Treasurer—Mr. M. E. Honey.

Committeeman—Mr. W. G. MacDougall.

Last year several interesting debates and an oratorical contest were held, and the committee hopes to maintain the high standard during the present session.

OFFICERS OF CLASS '15 LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Class '15 have elected a strong committee to look after their Literary and Debating Society. Outward signs show much musical talent and prospects of good literary ability, but it is necessary for each member "to buck up, and play the game" if he would gain the true value from an organization of this nature. We do not hesitate in saying that chances seem excellent for Class '15 to make good at Young Macdonald.

The following are the officers elected:

Hon. Pres.—Dr. Macfarlane.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—Prof. Elford.

Pres.—F. T. Presley.

Vice-Pres.—F. L. Drayton.

Sec.—E. M. Ricker.

Treas.—G. T. Carr.

Committeeman—L. J. Westbrooke.

THE INITIATION.

Among all the incidents of our college life there are few that are more worthy

of remembrance than the hearty "Welcome" given us by the Sophomores in the form of an "Initiation." It seems that in whatever class we may enter, the Sophs are always anxious to have us become well acquainted with everything about the Residence; especially the swimming tank.

The Freshmen entering on September 28th, 1911, being no exception to the rule, were not permitted to proceed with their college life here without first being put through the usual, but somewhat revised, form of Initiation. All day Friday there reigned an uneasiness among the Sophomores, which became much more apparent as night drew near. The cause of this no one seemed to know, though the effect was soon to be made public.

Midnight was the hour at which the performance was to begin. Many a Freshman was, no doubt, somewhat startled, to say the least, to find himself grovelling among the bed clothes and clutching at what he thought the bars of some infernal cage, while in reality it was only the springs of his overturned bed. The inmate of this temporary cage was hurriedly hauled out, blindfolded and gently led down to the gymnasium.

On reaching the gym the cloth was removed from their eyes, and they beheld standing before them on a small table, the "Judge," dressed in blue overalls and wearing an antique slouch hat on his Sophomore cranium. He ordered a masked personage to remove a few hairs from the back of the culprits' heads, thus leaving a mark by which all freshmen might be readily distinguished.

A few nights later, someone sitting behind some freshmen in the theatre

remarked that all class '13 men should be in the bald headed row. This attempt at a joke was not fully appreciated by those concerned. However, their hair is growing splendidly without the use of any hair restorer and soon the bald spot will not be noticeable at all.

After the hair cut came the molasses shampoo; then the "Peanut Races," in which the competitors were required to shove a peanut along the floor with their

were lost; and the freshmen went back to their rooms and overturned beds fully satisfied, I am sure, that they had received as sincere a Welcome into Macdonald College as they could possibly have wished for.

L. V. P.

THE Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

On Saturday evening, September 30th, the annual Freshman Reception was held in the Men's Gymnasium under the



THE FRESHMAN'S NIGHTMARE.

nose, for several yards. The winners of these races were duly and inevitably rewarded by an extra dose of molasses in their hair.

After the race, the culprits were again blindfolded and led down to the swimming tank, in which they were thrown one by one, so as to somewhat dilute the molasses which had been so generously applied. As might be expected, several rescues had to be made, but no lives

auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The gym was very prettily decorated with streamers of green and gold bunting intermingled with college banners of various hues. The usual tempting cosy corners were not forgotten and soft cushions were scattered here and there about the place. Of course, the neighbours across the campus were cordially invited and along with several former students came trooping in at 8 o'clock.

All were welcomed in the gym by Dr. Harrison, Miss MacMillan and Mr. L. C. Raymond, Pres. of the Y. M. C. A. The programme began with a chorus by the boys, "Good Evening, Have You Used Pears Soap?" This broke down all reserve and everyone joined in the toast to Macdonald, after which each and all indulged in a name contest. Even the most bashful among the Aggies admitted giving his name to at least three score young ladies and more. This part of the programme was brought to a pleasant ending by a suitcase race, which was won, amidst intense excitement, by Mr. R. Newton accompanied by Miss W. Ross, who arrived just in time with umbrella raised and rubbers intact.

After a well rendered duet by "the darkies," the assembled multitude began to talk, while between some there was more talk and others had reached the point where they could talk some more.

At this point, our darkey friends, in keeping with those renowned preachers of the same shade, extended a hearty welcome to all the new students and forewarned them of the pitfalls even in college life, while the ladies were to interpret Y. M. C. A. as "Young Maidens, Come Again."

Here the pianist struck into "When Moses Was," followed by "Alouette," and "I've Lost My Doggie."

R. Newton gave a very amusing reading, after which refreshments were served by the committee assisted by a number of the fellows. Familiar college songs and Auld Lang Syne closed a very enjoyable evening.

THE GIRLS' RECEPTION.

Mabe you would like to Reade the romance of the Young Ward of a wealthy Taylor in England and the

son of a Baker in Newton, which did not end in the usual Way.

She had never learned to Cooke and he had a natural Bent for the science of agriculture, so, as fate would have it, they came to Macdonald.

One day the would-be Aggie went for a stroll, and as he Travers-ed the campus, chanced to see a pretty girl standing near a Hawthorne tree. He would have liked very much to a-Dresser, but etiquette, of course, would not permit it, and how he was to get acquainted was a Riddel.

Cupid, however, came to his aid, for, during the day, some one drew his attention to a unique poster, the invitation of Model '12 to a reception Saturday evening, October twenty-first, in the Women's gym.

"The very thing perhaps——"
"But, Shaw!" he suddenly thought,
"some other Aggie will Bar me out."

Nevertheless, he made himself look as Smart as possible, putting on a Moss green Tie and spending a half hour or Moore arranging a Straight Locke in the most bewitching manner.

Arrived at the gym a Hays seemed to dim his vision at the kindly reception of his hostesses and the prettily decorated gym, and he almost forgot the hopes and fears tugging at his heart strings, in his amazement at the many people assembled. There he saw the Faculty, the Alumni and, as he thought, the descendants of some of the celebrities: Homer, Lamb, Scott, Turner. What an intellectual treat!

But the dainty programme which had been Hand-ed to him carried a suggestion with it. He must Hunter up, and his eyes scanned the pretty faces for one and only one. His heart gave a throb, for at a little distance, he saw

a White clad figure which looked so familiar. Just then a kind-hearted senior came up and—perhaps she read his expressioned face—for she made him acquainted with the English Rose. "College Pranks" was a valuable help or aid in breaking the usual reserve and music, games, and guessing contest were forgotten till the tinkle of a bell announced that refreshments would be served.

A "Farewell Chat" and Auld Lang Syne brought their pleasant evening to a close. The Goodchild unconscious of the happy Ness she had given, went to her room to write to,—it is whispered—a Tanner, while he returned home singing and the Penny's and Nichols in his pockets jingled a merry accompaniment as he removed his Tie and complacently smoothed his Brownrigg, feeling proud of the impression he thought he had made.

THE LADIES' BIBLE CLASS.

On Sunday, Oct. 8th, a meeting was called in the Women's Residence for the purpose of organizing a Bible Class, Mr. Bates very kindly consenting to be the leader. The other officers elected were: — President, Miss Campbell; Secretary, Mrs. Crowell. After some discussion, it was decided to take for study the Book of Isaiah, the meetings to be held Sunday morning in a room in the Main Building. A hearty response met the invitation to attend the class, and steadily increasing numbers give evidence of the deep interest hoped for.

CLASS '11 BANQUET.

On Friday evening, June second, Class '11 met at the Edinburgh for the "Last Supper." For this occasion the "Upper Chamber" had been taste-

fully arranged and decorated. In these surroundings the first graduating class of the School of Agriculture sat down to enjoy the evening, which was a most pleasant one from the first course to the last toast. Every little while was heard, "Do you remember?" followed by roars of laughter as some humorous event was brought to mind. Thus, through the whole evening, they re-lived the four years of college life which they had just completed.

E. A. L., Agr., '12.

THE SCIENCE INITIATION.

One night, about three weeks after term began, a whisper went around to the effect that the Initiation of the Junior Science Students would take place at 8 o'clock p.m. in the gym.

This news caused quite a commotion, for as the days had gone by, we hoped that the busy Seniors would "overlook" our "freshness" and spare us this mysterious rite. Not so! Eight o'clock found us herded in the alcove, overcome with doubts and fears.

After a few moments of agonized waiting the silence was broken by a voice, which surely belonged to no ordinary human being. In hollow, sepulchral tones it called the names of one victim after another, and with faltering steps and sinking heart, the owner of that name arose, and went to meet her fate.

Turning into the dark entry which leads to the tank, each unfortunate freshman was confronted by a horrid vision, which, with cold and clammy hand, at once bound up her eyes. Thus helpless and afraid, was she hurried into the unknown.

The following half hour was a nightmare of terror; clutched by ghostly

guides she scaled inaccessible heights, leaped blindly across mythical pitfalls, stepped high, and higher still, regardless of her hobble-skirt, until her very tormentors were reduced to mirth. Breathless and exhausted, she was led at last, still blind-folded, before the chief inquisitor. Here, she was made to swear away her right to very existence, to own herself as less than nothing before her seniors, to offer up one-half of her good things as a sacrifice to their superiority, and, horror of horrors, to resign her claim to the last bun upon the table. Having sworn all this, her mouth was filled with salt, and she was thrust "*sans cérémonie*" into a locked and darkened closet to meditate.

When all had passed the ordeal so far, they were summoned to the gym, to find that there was yet more to be endured. By one, by twos, by threes were they ordered to mount the platform and entertain the council. One set was told to sing, and in their agitation could produce naught but feeble groans, another to discourse on love and lovers, but—let us draw a veil.

The ceremony ended with cake and ice-cream, made by the Seniors, as some compensation for the tortures they had inflicted, and very good it was. Then, sadder and wiser, and anything but fresh, we hied us to our beds.

E. B.

THE TEACHERS' INITIATION.

On our arrival at Macdonald we were asked:—"What is fresher than a fresh water fish?" Did we know? How could we? We had just arrived at Macdonald College. Do we know now? Just ask one of the girls who quaffed a glass of sodium chloride as a soothing draught to her too effervescent spirits.

Though time may efface from our memories all recollections of Winsor, Vol. 1; Old South Leaflets, No. 37; or even of the caterpillar hunts, never shall we forget the night of our initiation.

A week after our arrival the following notice appeared on the Bulletin Board:—

"Mrs. Muldrew would be pleased to have the *new* girls join her in a walk, immediately after tea."

"Hurrah! And the Seniors not in it." We returned, elated with our newly acquired knowledge and hastened to the gym to air our wisdom on the seniors.

But what do we see! All is mysterious, gloomy and weird. A spectral figure presides at the piano, and as we cautiously approach the door is suddenly closed and we are victims.

The Dead march in Saul heralds in a band of ghost-like figures. Trembling, we are led through the gates of Hades, and as we pass Cerberus the last spark of hope vanishes.

Agonising shrieks pierce our ears; a terrible voice is heard—"These are worms," and a cauldron of the slimy, wriggling creatures are thrust before our eyes. Next we are bidden to partake of the "infernal meal."

Grasping the slimy hand of our guide, we are led to the farthest depths of the Infernal Regions and cast prone on our faces.

Going back to the gym we are called upon to entertain the audience. The rendering of such classic poetry as "Mary had a little lamb," the life like representation of a cat fight by two girls, a nose race, and an eating contest were among the items of entertainment.

As the sun gleams forth from behind a thunder-cloud, so flashed the lights and again the scene is changed. Shrouds disappear, merry peals of music burst forth, and in a moment dozens of daintily slippers feet are rhythmically gliding through the intricate mazes of a fairy waltz. Refreshments of ambrosia and nectar are served, College songs are sung and initiators and initiated clasp hands to sing "Auld Lang Syne."

E. F. B.

MODEL CLASS '11 BANQUET.

On Tuesday evening, June 13th, the Graduating Class of the School for Teachers held their farewell banquet in the Main Building.

Miss D. Petts, President of the class, presided as Toast Mistress. The toasts were as follows:—"The College," proposed by Miss Boa, replied to by Dr. Sinclair.

"The Faculty," proposed by Miss Crowell, replied to by Mrs. Muldrew.

"The Aggies," proposed by Miss Parmelee, replied to by Miss Brittain.

"Our Sister Classes," proposed by Miss Rita Maver and responded to by Miss L. Chadwick, "Teachers '12," Miss A. Dunlop, Science '11 and Miss B. Stewart, Science '12.

"The Alumni," proposed by Miss Reichling and responded to by the Misses Crossby, '08, D. Bushell, '09 and H. Black, '10.

"The Profession," proposed by Miss E. L. Rollins, to which Mr. C. R. Ford replied.

The "Class Prophecy" was then read by Miss Yeats. This was followed by Class and College songs, and a rousing cheer for the popular President, Miss Petts.

This most pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

L. C.

A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

A precedent that might well be followed by succeeding classes at Macdonald College, was the reproduction of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by the Model Class of 1911. Under the able coaching of Miss Sinclair, this play was rendered in a highly pleasing and most creditable manner. The acting, in all parts, was excellent, while that of the "Donkey" deserves special mention. Let us hope that we may be treated to many more such productions in the future, either by the classes or the Macdonald College Union Literary Society.

MRS. HARRISON'S DANCE.

The members of the Short Course Science Class were entertained by Mrs. Harrison on Saturday evening, October 7th. As a number of the "Aggies" were present, dancing was the order of the evening.

All who were present expressed their appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to the new students by Mrs. Harrison.

TREE-PLANTING.

During the evening of June 4th, we were suddenly aroused by the booming of cannon crackers and the rattle of firearms.

We rushed out to find that the Seniors were having a tree-planting. After a beautiful display of fire-works the Class seated itself in a circle about the newly-planted tree and sang Class and College songs, intermingled with Class and College yells.

Following the custom of graduating classes, the Model Class of '11 also planted a tree. At a most fitting hour, that of sunset, when the day, as their college life, was nearing its close, the Class gathered in a circle about the scene of the Planting. Led by their President, the Class marched past the tree, each member placing a shovelful of earth upon its roots. This was followed by the reading of several papers, including the Class history and its last Will and Testament. In the reading of the will no one was forgotten, the Elementary Class receiving its customary legacy—the "Class Hat." The evening was brought to a close after a few well chosen and inspiring words from Dr. Sinclair.

THE FACULTY HOUSE SUMMER DANCES.

In relating the social events of the College, we must not forget to mention the dances given by the ladies of the staff, at their residence.

Most of these were informal, and those students who were privileged to attend were highly honored. The social intercourse between staff and students is very limited, and these dances afford an excellent opportunity for students to meet and become acquainted with its members. I trust I am not too presumptuous in saying, that I hope the privilege which we have enjoyed in the past will be continued in the future.

THE CLASS '12 PICNIC.

A day that will not soon be forgotten by the members of Class '12 Agriculture is that of May 27, 1911. It was an ideal day for a picnic when the class, accompanied by a number of their

lady friends from across the campus, and with Mrs. Muldrew and Miss MacMillan as chaperons, took possession of the steamer "Empress," and with the class banner nailed to the mast-head, sailed away for a picnic at Rigaud.

On the upward trip Class songs, College songs and yells, and the taking of "snaps" filled in the time. Upon arriving, we immediately began preparations for dinner.

When we had all eaten until we could eat no more, everyone was ready to pronounce Miss Macmillan—who had prepared the "good things"—chief of good cooks.

After dinner a short program was carried out consisting of songs, speeches and readings, including some verses by Miss Boa relating her "first impressions" of the members of the Class. Mr. Kennedy, our class poet, also read some original verses.

Soon the boat was seen returning for us, and, much too soon, our return sail ended at Ste. Annes. We spent the evening with Mrs. Muldrew in her apartments, and it was only the arrival of the hour of ten p.m. that forced us to terminate one of the most enjoyed social events in the history of Class '12.

H. B. D.

SCIENCE '12 CLASS SUPPER.

Science '12 held their Class banquet at the Dandy Tea rooms on May 2nd.

The following toasts were proposed by Miss Rena Poulin:—"The King," followed by the singing of the National Anthem. "The Faculty," responded to by Miss Fisher. "Our Sister Classes," replied to by Miss Dunlop, Science '11, Miss Petts, Teachers '11 and Miss Chadwick, Teachers '12.

"The Housemother," responded to by Mrs. Muldrew.

The Class History was read by Miss Colby, and the Class "Prophecy," by Miss Ratchford.

The remainder of the evening was spent in social chats and the singing of familiar airs and College songs.

"When time that steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past shall stay
And half our joys renew."

THE CLOSING EXERCISE.

Unlike the "Aggies" who "silently one by one" left the scene of their labours when their examinations were finished, the teachers and science girls had a most imposing formal closing of their schools. Several men of note attended these closing exercises, including our great benefactor, Sir William Macdonald.

Reports of their respective schools were read by Dr. Sinclair and Miss Fisher. These were followed by the presentation of diplomas and prizes. Solos and choruses by the students made up the musical program. Several choruses not on the program were rendered by a number of "Aggies" who had lingered to test their knowledge of agriculture by a practical application on the College farm.

H. B. D.

YEAR OFFICERS FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

Senior Year.

Class '12 reorganized on Thursday, October 5th, and the following officers were elected for the session 1911-12:—Hon.-President, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson; Hon. Vice-President, Prof. Barton; President, R. Newton; Vice-President, E. A. Lods; Secretary, M. B. Davis;

Treasurer, J. G. Robertson; Committeeman, A. A. Campbell.

Junior Year.

On Thursday evening, October 5th, the members of Class '13 organized and elected the following officers for the session:—Hon.-President, Prof. Klinck; Hon. Vice-President, Prof. Swaine; President, C. C. Halliday; Vice-President, W. Gibson; Secretary, J. S. Dash; Treasurer, W. D. Ford; Committeeman, G. Moe.

Class '14 Year Officers.

Class '14 met for the election of officers for the year on the evening of Oct. 6th. A large majority of the old members were present as well as a few new ones. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Honorary President, Prof. L. S. Klinck; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Muldrew; President, H. J. M. Fiske; Vice-President, A. Montgomery; Secretary, G. W. Muir; Treasurer, C. Wilcox; Committeeman, Geo. Young.

Class '15 Year Officers.

On Monday evening, October 23rd, the thirty or more freshmen in Agriculture met and organized Class '15. The officers elected were as follows:—Honorary President, Dr. Brittain; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. Harrison; President, A. G. Taylor; Vice-President, E. M. Ricker; Secretary, R. S. Grisdale; Treasurer, G. F. Creaghan; Committeeman, F. L. Drayton.

OUR FIRST APPROACH TO THEATRE NIGHT.

What approached a Theatre Night for Macdonald, was when some 150 of our students attended Robert Mantell's production of MacBeth, at the Princess Theatre, Tuesday evening, Oct. 10.

Supper was served at 5.30 in the dining room, and at 6.25 the "Theatre Goers" embarked for the city, arriving at their destination in good time for the opening of the play.

The College students and Faculty occupied the best seats in the orchestra, and made a splendid showing for their College. The play was enjoyed by all, and when the final act was brought to a finish, all pronounced it a most successful and enjoyable evening.

The trip home was without any extraordinary happenings, and all arrived safely at Macdonald about 12.30 (midnight). It is hoped that ere long we will be able to partake of the pleasure of another such evening at the Princess Theatre.

THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Evidently an active interest is being taken in literary work by the girls of the School for Teachers. Following is the list of these different organizations together with the names of their officers for the coming year. From the number of societies it looks as if literary work is in the foreground among the girls.

The Model Class C Literary Society officers elected for 1911 are: Honorary President, Dean Sinclair; President, Mr. O. S. Craik; Vice-President, Miss Emma Read; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Flora Nicholson. The three officers for the executive committee are: Miss I. Riddell, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Trembly. The class is looking forward with great pleasure to the inter-class debates, and we all hope that these will prove a source not only of pleasure and delight, but also of knowledge and experience for all.

FLORA M. NICHOLSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of Model A Literary Society was called September 27th, for the purpose of electing officers. Those elected were as follows:—Honorary President, Miss Sinclair; President, Miss A. Rexford; Vice-President, Miss M. Tanner; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss H. Keddy; Committee:—The Misses E. Reed, Truell and Farnsworth.

We hope to make debating a prominent feature of our society, and this year we are very fortunate in having a piano, which Dr. Sinclair has kindly provided for our use.

Section D of School for Teachers organized its Literary Society Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

Officers:—Hon. President, Miss M. McMulton; President, Gladys Lefever; Vice-President, Helen Buzzell; Secretary, Annie McConnell; Executive Committee, Aurore Roy, Janet Boden, Marion Ward.

No definite line of work has, as yet, been taken up, but we are looking forward with interest to a class debate, subject, Money vs. Education, and also a series of interclass debates.

A. E. M.,
Secretary.

The Literary Society of Section B School for Teachers was organized Sept. 24. The following officers were elected:—President, Miss M. Idler; Vice-President, Miss A. Dresser; Secretary, Miss A. Baker; Executive Committee, Miss E. Gass, Miss F. Embury, Miss E. Cliff. The second meeting will be held Oct. 23. The subject to be taken up is a study of Longfellow's Life and some of his best known works.

Faculty Items.



SEPTEMBER first saw the majority of the members of Faculty again at Ste. Anne ready for the work of the coming session.

Varied had been the means employed to gain the needed rest and relaxation after a year of strenuous teaching and administrative work. Some, believing that Ste. Anne was an ideal place in which to spend a summer vacation, remained at the College; others, to whom a complete change of surroundings gave promise of affording the necessary rest and recreation which would enable them once more to see themselves and their work in proper perspective, spent the summer in travel in Europe or in better familiarizing themselves with what this continent has of interest and value for tourists. In the College of Agriculture the members of the different departments devoted considerable time to planning and inspecting the various lines of demonstration work being conducted in co-operation with the Federal and Provincial governments. Demonstration orchards demanded attention from the Horticulturist; illustration plots with alfalfa called for inspection and direction from the Cerealist; judging at fairs and superintending of co-operative work engaged the attention of those interested in Live Stock and Poultry. This work afforded an excellent opportunity for members of the staff to get into close touch with the conditions which obtain on the farms of the Province, and so gratifying have been the results that this feature of extension work will probably receive more attention in future.

Several important changes have taken place in the teaching staff. In this

regard Macdonald College is true to the traditions of older institutions of learning. Mr. Douglas Weir, M.Sc., Assistant in Biology, who resigned early in the spring to enter commercial life, has been succeeded by Mr. William Brittain, B.S.A. Mr. E. M. Straight, B.S.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Horticulture to succeed Mr. J. Monroe, who resigned to accept a responsible position as director of demonstration farms in Alabama. Mr. R. B. Cooley, B.S.A., who has for the past year and a half been Instructor in Animal Husbandry, has resigned to enter business life in British Columbia. His successor has not yet been appointed. In the Department of Cereal Husbandry, Mr. R. Summerby, B.S.A., a member of the first graduating class in Agriculture at Macdonald College, has been appointed Assistant, and Mr. Boving, B.S.A., has been made Assistant and given charge of the improvement work in field roots. In Home Dairying, Miss Jennie Reid, N.D.D., has succeeded Miss G. Bagnall as Instructor. In the Practice School, Mr. G. W. Edmison, B.A., has been appointed Head Master to succeed Miss Mary I. Peebles, who resigned at the close of the spring term, on account of her approaching marriage. Miss H. E. Lawrence, who conducted the kindergarten class, has been succeeded by Miss Frida Kruse, and Miss E. L. Rollins has been appointed teacher in Model I. and Model II.

Miss Gertrude Stevenson, who for several years so ably presided at the College organ, has resigned owing to her approaching marriage.

Shortly after the re-opening of College the Faculty and members of the Administrative staff were invited by

Dr. Harrison to an informal supper prepared by the Domestic Science Department. At the conclusion of the supper Principal Harrison took occasion to outline very briefly the progress made by the College and to speak of the policy of the Institution with regard to Extension Work. The occasion was a most happy one and afforded an excellent opportunity for renewing old acquaintanceships and for meeting new members of the staff.

Interest in bowling has continued to increase. A fine green has been in process of preparation during the past summer and should prove a decided improvement over the present improvised one. The annual tournament is now being held. L. S. KLINCK.

THE LATE IRVINE MACDOUGALL.

Since the opening of Macdonald College, five years ago, death has claimed only two victims among those connected with the College. In the first year one of the students succumbed, and on Sept. 23rd of this year, Mr. Irvine Macdougall, of the Administrative staff, passed away after a severe illness extending over five weeks.

Irvine Chester Macdougall, son of Charles and Anne Macdougall, was born near Guelph, Ont., on September 2nd, 1882. Shortly afterward his parents moved to Guelph, and there Mr. Macdougall received his education in the public and high schools. He entered business life, but his chief interest was in music, both vocal and instrumental. He continued to develop his talents for two years, studying music in the city of Toronto.

In the autumn of 1907 he went to New York to pursue his musical training, and spent the winter there, but

in the spring his health failed and he was compelled to abandon his studies. He then came to Macdonald College, and spent the summer with his sister, Mrs. L. S. Klinck.

In November, 1908, he went to New Mexico for his health, remaining throughout the winter. The following July, 1909, he returned to Macdonald College, and in October became a member of the Administrative staff of the College, a position he held till within a month of his death.

Mr. Macdougall had a beautiful tenor voice, which he never refused to use whenever he could be of assistance. He was a good pianist as well, and understood the pipe organ.

Since coming to Macdonald, Mr. Macdougall organized and conducted for two seasons the choir of the Union Church. He also assisted very greatly in student activities.

Scarcely a concert or entertainment took place in which he did not assist either by training the singers or by solo work on his own part. He will be greatly missed at College by everyone, and his place will not be easily or readily filled. Mr. Macdougall was a man of sterling character whose influence upon his associates was always for the best, and although a victim of a severely painful disease only a few knew of his sufferings.

His last illness was spent at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, who was assisted by another sister, Miss M. Macdougall, of Syracuse. A brief funeral service was conducted by Rev. P. L. Richardson, of Montreal, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of St. Anne's. The remains were taken to Guelph for interment.

F. W. BATES.

Class Presidents.

IN THE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.



HEN the Homemakers decided to be a distinct and independent class from the Housekeepers, and have their own class officers, they looked around for a suitable President. One girl seemed to stand out pre-eminently fitted for the position, and with one accord the Class elected Miss Caroline Ross, of Picton, Ont., to fill the position. Fond of sports, and a favorite with all the girls, there is every reason to believe that the Class has made a wise selection.

Miss Marion Scott is President of the Model Class. Miss Scott was born in Scotstown, and at Scotstown Academy received her education previous to her flight to Macdonald College, where she took her Elementary Diploma in 1910. After trying her wings for a year in her home school at Scotstown, Miss Scott is again at her Alma Mater for her Model Diploma.

We wish her every success and much happiness this year in her elevated position as President of the 95.

Miss Hazel Gibbon was born at St. John, N.B. She was educated at a private school in that city, and at Stetson University, Florida. In 1910, she joined the Homemakers Class at Macdonald, and won her certificate in June, '11, leading her year. So well did she succeed as a Homemaker that when she returned this year to pursue her studies with the Senior Housekeepers, not only the whole class but her Dean as well was glad to welcome her. Unselfish, tactful and possessed

of good judgment beyond her years, we are sure the Senior Science Class have chosen their President wisely and well.

In their choice of Miss Emma Ayre as Class President, the Junior Housekeepers are particularly happy. Born at St. John's, Newfoundland, she was educated first at the Methodist College there, and later at Beachy College, Eastbourne, England. She has come to Macdonald to take the arduous Housekeepers Course, and we give her a most hearty welcome. Bright, witty and original, with a gracious and charming manner, it is small wonder she at once won the hearts of her classmates. Perhaps the writer has not described her so well as when questioned by a friend after her first interview, she replied,—

“The good stars met in her horoscope
Made her of spirit, fire and dew.”

The Elementary Class, though a comparatively small band, have wisely, we judge, chosen for their President Miss Katrine Porter, of Lennoxville, Que. Miss Porter was born at Nicolet, Que., and when five years old went to Island Pond, Vermont, where she attended school for five years. Later she attended Lennoxville Academy for five years.

Miss Porter from her pleasing manner with the girls soon won their good will, and was shown this by being elected their President.

We wish Miss Porter many enjoyable days at Macdonald this year and next and every success in her duties.



MISS HAZEL GIBBON.



MISS MARION SCOTT.



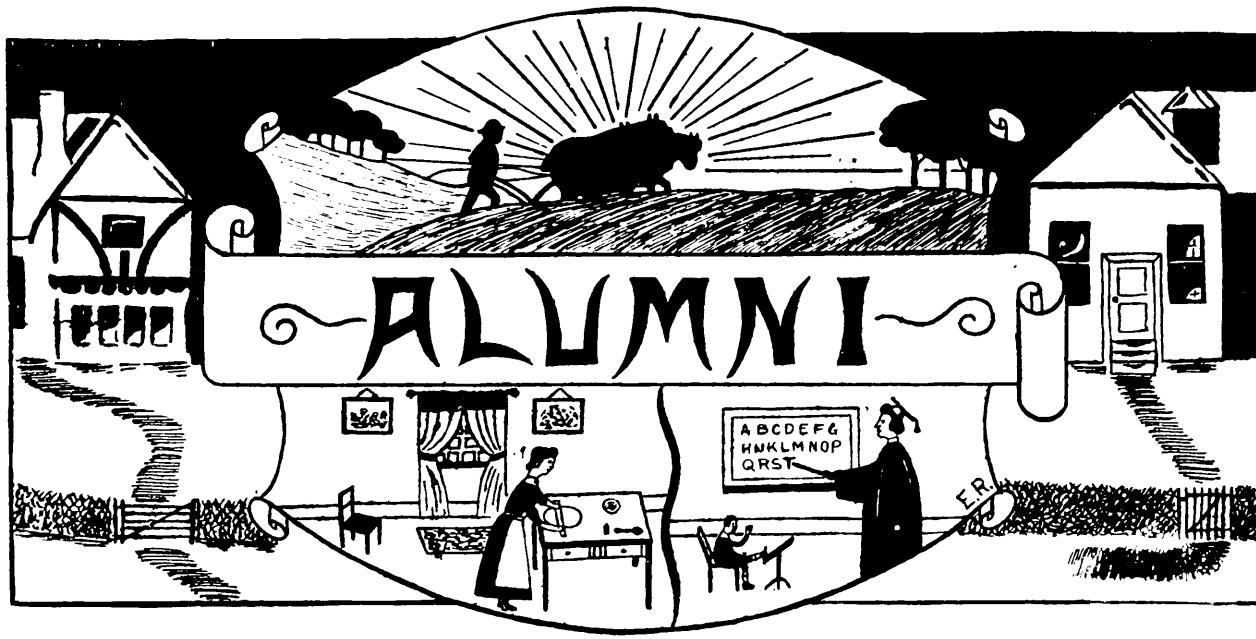
MISS EMMA AYRE.



MISS KATRINE PORTER.



MISS CAROLINE ROSS.



HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Miss Lena Alguire, of Science '11, spent a few days the first of October at the College, the guest of Miss Isabel Hall.

Miss Ethel Pipes, Science '11, is training as a dietician in a hospital in New York.

Miss Sue Hill, graduate of one year Homemaker's Courses Science '11, has entered the Boston General Hospital to train for a nurse.

Miss Jean Hodge, Science '11, has left for an extended tour abroad.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Tibbet, of Montreal, to Mr. Elliott, of that city.

Miss Gladys Brown, a former Science girl, is to enter the Boston General Hospital to train for a nurse.

Miss Gladys MacLaren has entered the Boston General Hospital to train for a nurse.

Miss Aline Pomeroy, a Macdonald graduate, is dietician in Stanstead College.

Miss Jeannette Van Duyn, Science '11, has resumed her position with the Government, Pretoria, South Africa.

Miss Julia Peacock, a former Science girl, has spent the past year at Simmon's College, Boston, and will spend the next year in England.

Miss Bea Maclay, of Sayabec, has recently been married to Mr. Clarence F. Dufeu, of the Isle of Jersey.

Miss Marie Rutherford, of Science '11, returned home after spending the summer abroad.

Miss Dora Brown, of Science '11, has been spending the summer in the Western provinces.

Miss Dora Bryson, of Science '11, was married on Oct. 5th to Dr. Milton Graham, of Ottawa, Ont.

Miss Rhoda Micklejohn, Science '10, is teaching a kindergarten class in Quebec City.

Miss Bessie Stewart, President of Science '12 last year, and who paid us a visit the other day, is staying at her home, 243 Prince Arthur street, Montreal.

Miss Annetta Dunlop, Vice President of Science '11, and manager of the Macdonald Girls Baseball team last year, is staying at her home, 105 Park Ave., Montreal, Que.

Miss Isabel Ewing, of Science '11, has been spending a few weeks in Ottawa, and while there, she was a guest at the wedding of Miss Dora Bryson.

Miss G. Philps, of Science '12, has returned from her summer cottage in the country, to her home, 5 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Shepherd, of Science '10, is announced. She leaves soon to spend a year in England.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Alfred Savage, B.S.A., of '11 and President of his Class last year, is now burning the midnight oil at Cornell in pursuit of his D.V.M.

The following is the message he sends:—"Hello, Alumni! Profuse greetings. This graduate feeling may be all right; but when renewed with the sensation common to all Cornell 'fresh' is unrecognizable. I am again a freshman with aspirations of a D. V. M. in 1914.

"The editor wishes me to say that aside from studying continuously, I play in the Mandolin Club, practise fencing, belong to the Society of Comparative Medicine, use 4.972 oz. of tobacco daily and am lonely. How are you, anyway?"

Mr. William Brittain, B.S.A., who led the Graduating Class in Agriculture last year, now holds the position of Assistant in Biology at Macdonald College.

Mr. Robert Summerby, B.S.A., of '11, fills the position as assistant in Cereal Husbandry at Macdonald College. He was our famous baseball pitcher, and will be greatly missed on the College team. He, however, is keeping in touch with the game by coaching the Macdonald Girls' Baseball team. They are fortunate in having such a good coach.

Mr. Ernest M. Straight, B.S.A., of '11, is assistant in Horticulture at Macdonald College.

Mr. Fred H. Grindley, B.S.A., of '11, is now secretary to Mr. Bunting, who is making an orchard survey from coast to coast. Fred, on his various travels, has been able to renew many old friendships of college days, especially those of the fair sex.

Mr. Gordon Wood, B.S.A., of '11, has been carrying on some experimental work throughout the summer in alfalfa growing in various counties in Quebec for the Commission of Conservation. He is now District Representative for the College in Huntingdon. Such men are particularly valuable as they form a connecting link between the experimental stations, colleges and practical farmers.

Mr. R. W. D. Elwell, M.A. (Oxon.), B.S.A., of '11, late editor-in-chief of this Magazine, is now on the staff of the Edmonton "Homestead." We are sure that the good style and excellent taste displayed in Mr. Elwell's writings will do much to assist in keeping the paper up to a high standard.

Mr. Stanley Calhoun, President of Class '13 last year, is now managing his father's farm at Calhoun, N.B.

Mr. Charles Williams, B.S.A., of '11, has had charge of the apple packing on the Demonstration Orchard at Lower Coverdale, N.B., and will assist in box packing at the apple show in St. John this fall. He did not complete arrangements with Cornell in time to go this fall, but may continue his education there next winter.

Mr. Lawrence Parham, of Class '11, was married to Miss Julia M. Rowe, both of Franklin Centre, Que.

H. M. Smillie, alias "Smick," of Class '13, has taken up the real estate agency in Calgary and is doing a flourishing business.

Martyn C. Spencer, B.S.A., of '11, has gone to take charge of the agricultural work at The Missions, St. Anthony, Newfoundland, for Dr. Grenfell. He has spent two summers there previous to this, hence he is quite familiar with the difficulty in trying to grow fruits and vegetables in such a short summer as they have there. He is erecting a small greenhouse which will be a great help in getting the plants well along by the time the ground is ready to work.

J. G. Ross, better known as "Gord," of Class '13, has taken up a large wheat farm near Moose Jaw. He reports a good crop this fall, but hopes to have more under cultivation next year. Gord was greatly missed by his Class on field day, as last year out of the 38 points made by his Class, he had the honor of scoring 28 of them, thus winning the Individual Championship Cup.

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

Miss E. L. Rollins, Class '11, has taken up her duties as teacher in the Macdonald Day School.

Miss M. Hawley, '11, is teaching in Fairmount School.

Miss Linda Aylen, '11, Miss R. Vipond, '11 and Miss M. Watters, '11, were among the visitors to the College recently.

Miss K. B. Wilkinson, '11, is teaching in Earl Grey School, Montreal.

Miss Mary Gardner, Class '11, has entered Macdonald Hall, Guelph, and is taking a course in Domestic Science.

Miss Rita Maver, '11, is taking a course in Housekeeping at her home in Montreal. She is succeeding admirably.

Miss Isabel Quinn is teaching in Fairmount School, Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Petts, President of Class '11, is teaching in the Alexandra School, Montreal.

Miss E. Brittain, '11, is teaching in Aberdeen School, Montreal.

Miss Agnes Crowell, '11, is doing splendid work in the Lansdowne School.

Miss Mary Cox, '11, is a frequent visitor at Macdonald.

Miss Muriel Idler, Science '12, is taking the Teachers' Course at Macdonald.

Miss K. Yeats is teaching in her home town, Dunham.

Miss E. Runk, Class '08, was a visitor at Macdonald recently.

Miss M. Crossley, Miss Scarff, Science '11, and the Misses Harling played Macdonald at tennis lately, resulting in a tie.

Miss Marian Boa is teaching in Fairmount School.

Mr. Stanley McMullen, '11, has entered McGill to pursue a course in Arts.

The Misses Mildred Allen and Hazel Jones, of Class '11, are teaching in town.

Mr. C. R. Ford is teaching in St. Lambert.

Miss Lola Radley, who led Year '11, is teaching in Montreal.

Miss May Templeton, leader of Class '12, is teaching in Riverfield.

Miss Jessie Aird, Class '10, is teaching in Fairmount School.

Miss S. Cleland, '09, is teaching in Hemmingford.

Miss N. Beattie, '09, is teaching in Covey Hill.

Miss D. Hatton, '11, is teaching in Fairmount School.

Miss D. Ford, '12, our noted basketball player, is teaching in Bristol.

Among the many students who have paid their Alma Mater a visit during October are:—Misses Florence Stewart, Isabel Pyke, Marion Boa, Marion Parmelee, Frances Rittenhouse, Mildred Allan, Jeannie Caldwell, Catherine Lanskail, Elsie McIntosh, Edythe Dettmers, Miss Mills, Miss Manson, Miss Pope and Miss V. Colley.

Miss G. Reed, Model Class '10, is teaching in Berthelet School.

Miss E. Moffat, '10, is Principal of St. George's School, Quebec.

Miss F. Rittenhouse is staying at her home, 4877 Sherbrooke street.

Miss E. Parker, Class '11, is teaching at Chaudiere Curve.

Mrs. C. Hurd, formerly Miss Constance Learmont, '08, is residing in Quebec.

Miss H. Jones is teaching in the William Dawson School.

Miss P. Scott, of the Elementary Class '10 and of Short Course Science '11, is now at Stanstead College, studying music.

Miss M. Gibaut, '08, is teaching in the Girls' High School, Quebec.

Miss MacCaulay, dux of Class '09, is teaching in Montreal.

Miss McIndoe, Science '08, is teaching in Montreal West.

Miss M. MacClennan, of the Model Class '09, is teaching in Quebec.

Mr. John Rodger Calder is teaching at Rawdon.

Miss Featherstonhaugh, Class '08, is teaching in the Alexandra School.

Miss E. Runk, '08, and Miss F. Biltcliffe, '09, are teaching in Montreal.

Miss C. Sherman has charge of the Model grades at Scotstown.

Miss R. Vipond, '11, is teaching in town, but her address is Hudson.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta V. Colley, '11, to Mr. Stuart Oliver, B.Sc., of McGill '11, both of Quebec City, is announced. Miss Colley was one of our most popular young teachers, and a member of the Anglican Church class.

SCIENCE '09 RE-UNION.

When the Science Graduating Class of '09 said good-bye to Macdonald, they had before them the hope of meeting again in two years.

At the Class supper, before breaking up, it was decided that it would be interesting as well as instructive to meet again, as a Class, after two years of putting into practice some of the knowledge gained as students in the Household Science Course. It was,

good representation, considering that the Class was scattered from British Columbia to New Brunswick. Those present were:—A. Pomeroy, D. Dowie, A. Brodie, E. Edgar, J. MacDonald, A. Crutchfield, M. Flewelling, P. W. Scott, M. Ogilvie, Mrs. Pelletier, Mrs. Rutter, D. Whyte, M. Irvine, E. Dickieson, J. MacNaughton and I. M. Hall.

At 3 p.m. a class meeting was held in the reception room of the Women's



CLASS '09 HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

therefore, left to the Class Committee to arrange for a Re-union to be held at Macdonald, in June, 1911.

Accordingly, as June approached, all thoughts were turned to Macdonald, and as many as could find it in their power to do so, made arrangements to meet at their Alma Mater on the day set, June the third.

Out of a class of twenty-four, sixteen girls were present, which was a fairly

Residence, to elect Alumni officers, and discuss the programme for the afternoon and evening. The officers were as follows:—President, D. Whyte; Vice-President, D. Dowie; Secretary-Treasurer, I. M. Hall.

A very pleasant hour was then spent in hearing from each girl present her experiences of the past two years. These tales were varied and interesting, covering experiences in work at home,

Institute work, engagements, and even one marriage.

Class '11 in agriculture kindly extended an invitation to the members of the Re-union to an afternoon reception in their Residence. Miss McMillan received with the President of the Class, Mr. Savage; and Dr. and Mrs. Harrison and our old friend, Mrs. O'Hara, were also present. This social hour proved most enjoyable, renewing old friendships and recounting early experiences at Macdonald.

The Class supper was served at seven o'clock, and promptly at that hour Class '09, with their guests, Mrs. Muldrew, Mrs. O'Hara, and Class '11 Agriculture, assembled in the dining-room. The tables were arranged in the form of a four-pointed star, and were beautifully decorated with yellow double buttercups and smilax. The place cards were also pretty and appropriate, being in the shape of a clover leaf, the work of Miss Dowie.

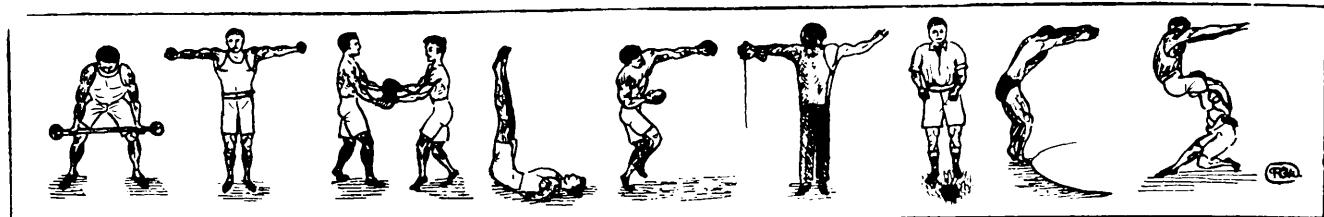
At the close of the meal, which was much enjoyed by all, Miss Pomeroy took the chair as toast-master, and toasts were proposed and responded to as follows:—"The King," by Miss Pomeroy; "Our Alma Mater," by Miss Hall, and responded to by Mr. Elwell; "The Faculty," by Mrs. Pelletier, to which Mrs. Muldrew replied. Then came a toast which was enthusiastically responded to by all, this was to "Dr. Robertson," and was proposed by Miss Dowie. "Our first B. S. A. graduates,"

was proposed by Miss Irvine, and Mr. Brittain responded; "The Alumni," by Miss Whyte, while Mr. Savage replied. Then came several impromptu toasts: for the "Absent Members of the Class," by Mr. Logan; for "Science '09," by Mr. Grindley; and finally a toast was proposed by Mr. Rhoades, for the first "Class baby," Master Pelletier; after which, with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the party broke up.

The closing incident in the day's proceedings occurred on the campus at 10 p.m., when the members of the Re-union were invited to witness the planting of the Class Tree by the first graduates in Agriculture. This took place by torch-light, and was accompanied by the singing of College songs and fireworks, and made a very pleasant ending to a most enjoyable day.

Those members of the Class who had not been so fortunate as to visit the College during the two years following graduation, found a great many changes and improvements, especially in the campus. The changes in the staff were also noted, and many of the old faces missed; but change is as busy with the Class as with Macdonald.

The first graduating Class in Agriculture will hold a re-union in 1915, and it was suggested that the first graduating Class in Household Science should accept that date for their next meeting. Meantime, to all the members, we extend good wishes for prosperity and for four years more of useful service.



IT is a recognized fact that students to obtain the greatest benefit from a College course, must not only cultivate their minds, but should also give proportionate attention to their physical and moral development in order that they may rank as all around men.

Athletics are now recognized and receive universal encouragement as the most satisfactory means by which young men may improve their moral as well as physical condition. The competitions and sports, when fairly competed in, give a student a spirit of fairness and honesty, mingled with appreciation for the efforts of others that tends to leave a strong effect upon his character.

We have entered upon a new term, and it is earnestly hoped that old students and new will take a keen interest in this part of college activities, and by each one doing all in his power to raise the standard of his year and of the College as a whole, he will not only benefit personally, but the whole College will find a new spirit is prevailing and a new standard is being attained to.

We are looking forward to the coming of the "O.A.C." boys for what we hope will be an annual event. Needless to say everyone will co-operate to give them as good a welcome as our boys received last year at Guelph.

It has been very gratifying to all the students and friends of the College to hear of the splendid performances

of Young, White and Muir at the McGill track sports held on Oct. 21, Young winning the M.A.A. gold medal for establishing a new record, which he did in the three mile race. White and Muir also ran splendidly and will no doubt give a good account of themselves at the Inter-Collegiate meet to be held at McGill on Thanksgiving Day, and in which they are eligible to run by reason of winning each a second place in their respective races on Friday, Oct. 21.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The M.C.A.A. is perhaps the strongest as well as the most popular organization among the students of Macdonald College.

"A sound mind in a sound body," the aim of the founder of this college, can best be attained by developing the mind and body simultaneously. This opportunity is offered by the M.C.C.A., which has control of all athletic sports which occur during the college year.

On field day, through the arrangement of events, opportunity is given to each student to participate in the college sports. Soccer, hockey, basketball and indoor base-ball follow in their season, which, with the advantages of an up-to-date gymnasium, present opportunity for the student to develop his athletic ability.

It is earnestly hoped that any who have neglected to join the association will do so, not only for the privilege of

competing in sports and qualifying for the various teams, but for the good he will receive as an individual.

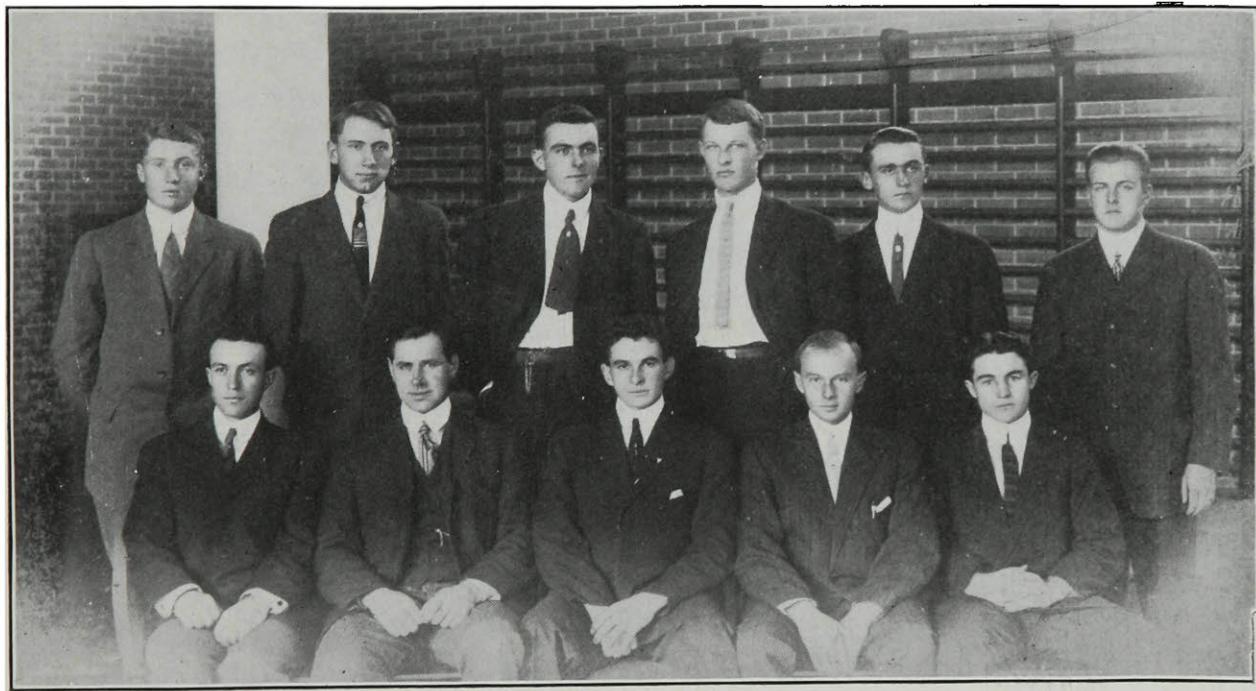
FIELD DAY.

The choice of Oct. 18th as field day was unfortunate, as heavy rains fell during the night preceding, and continued through the morning. The spirits of all concerned fell with the rain, but towards noon the skies cleared sufficiently to proceed with the sports.

been favorable more would have been broken.

It is a source of regret that we did not have a suitable track for the men to train on till the day before the preliminaries.

The success of our Fourth Annual Field Day is a tribute to the work of the President, Mr. "Archie" Campbell, ably assisted by Mr. "Bill" Gibson, Secretary-Treasurer and Track Captain, both of whom spared no time or pains



ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

Unusual excitement was aroused and a lot of uncertainty was felt by all four years as to the final results.

The grounds were very slippery, and the men without spikes were unable to make a fair showing, but apart from the tendency it had to make time slower, and to prevent a large attendance, it proved to be a much better afternoon than was expected.

The change this year from the boys' to the girls' campus proved to be a very wise one, being largely responsible for the breaking of five college records, and it is felt that if the weather had

to make it the most successful Field Day in the history of the College.

Three new events were added this year, namely, Pole Vault, Hurdles and Hose and Reel Race, and all three proved very popular.

It was a noticeable feature of this year's sports that the competition was keener and the honors more evenly divided than in former years, and while at all times class spirit ran high, there was a feeling of admiration for both winner and loser.

The preliminaries of the short races, as well as the two mile contest, were

run off on the Monday and Tuesday preceding, so as to allow more time for the finals on Field Day. The two mile race aroused intense interest and was won by Muir, with Young a close second, and White third. It was a fine race, Muir establishing a new record for this event. On Tuesday night the 440 yards final was run off, this event also going to a sophomore, Westgate winning easily; but owing to a wind of tremendous force the time was not as fast as was made last year. The tug-of-war was held on the day following, only two teams competing—the Seniors and Freshmen, the Seniors winning in two straight pulls.

The following is a list of the events and the winners in the order in which they took place.

Two miles—1. Muir, '14; 2. Young, '14; 3. White, '15. Time, 11' 5".

440 yards—1. Westgate, '14; 2. Robertson, '12; 3. Westbrooke, '15. Time, 61' 4-5".

100 yards—1. Williams, '14; 2. Parent, '12; 3. Walker, '15. Time, 11' 2-5".

High jump—1. Emberley, '13; 2. Cook, '13; 3. Walker, '15. Height, 4' 8".

Half mile—1. White, '15; 2. Young, '14; 3. Robinson, '12. Time 2' 15 4-5"

Shot Put—1. Montgomery, '14; 2. Brown, '12; 3. Bicker, '15. Distance, 30' 5 2-5".

220 yards—1. Williams, '14; 2. King, '13; 3. Campbell, '12. Time, 25' 4-5".

Broad Jump—1. Flewelling, '12; 2. King, '13; 3. Brown, '12. Distance, 19' 2 4-5".

Pole Vault—1. Robinson, '12; 2. Brown, '12; 3. Baird, '12. Height, 8' 6 4-5".

One mile—1. Young, '14; 2. Muir, '14; 3. White, '15. Time, 5' 13 2-5".

Hurdles—1. Campbell, '12; 2. Williams, '14; 3. Walker, '15. Time, 19".

Relay—1. Class '12; 2. Class '14; 3. Class '13. Time, 1' 48 2-5".

Hose and Reel—1. Class '12; 2. Class '13; 3. Class '14. Time, 1' 16".

The officials for the day were:—Referee, Dr. Harrison (Principal); Judge, Prof. Klinck; Starter, Prof. Barton; Time keepers, Dr. Lynde and Dr. Macfarlane; Scorer, Sid Dash; Announcer, Bookey.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The presentation of prizes and medals to the winners took place the same evening in the Assembly Hall. The President of the Athletic Association, Mr. Archie Campbell, occupied the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks touching on the success of the Field Day, referring to the new events put on this year, and made public the fact that five records had been broken as well as three new ones established for the new events. He then proceeded to thank those who had contributed to the prize list so generously, and closed by calling on Dr. Harrison to address the meeting. His remarks were received with enthusiasm and especially by the "rooters' clubs" of the different Classes.

Dr. Harrison spoke briefly, expressing pleasure at the success of the Field Day and the fact that eight new records had been established, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and the condition of the campus. He complimented the winners of the "Dr. Robertson" Trophy as well as the winners of the Individual Cup, and remarked on the sportsmanlike spirit that prevailed throughout the day. His remarks brought forth great applause from the members of the Association, of which he is Honorary President, and in which he has always

shown great interest, and encouraged generously with contributions and prizes.

The Chairman then called on Prof. Barton to take charge of the presentation of prizes. Prof. Barton, who is Hon. Vice-President of the Association, made a few pleasing remarks, which were very much to the point and were well received. His keen interest in athletics and the Association is much appreciated, and the manner in which he started the men in all the events was very favorably commented on.

Mrs. Harrison was asked to come forward and present the prizes, which she did in her usual gracious manner. The winners in each event were called to the stage separately and were presented by Mrs. Harrison with a silver medal for first and a bronze medal for second place. As the favorites went forward they were applauded generously, and the class yells were lustily given by their classmates. When "Dick" Williams and "George" Young went forward and received the Association Cup for individual champion and the "Dr. Sinclair Cup" for second individual champion respectively, it was the signal for a wild rush of sophomores. These two men, who had done most to win for them the "Dr. Robertson Cup," were bounced amid much applause and laughter from the audience.

Besides the silver and bronze medals presented, the following specials were presented:—

The "Dr. Robertson Cup" for the year leading in points, won by Sophomores. 2. Seniors ; 3. Juniors ; 4. Freshmen.

The "Dr. Peterson Cup" for the team winning the Inter-year Relay

race, and won by the Seniors. The team was composed of the following men:—Flewelling, Robertson, Parent, Campbell.

The "Vaughan Cup" for the winner of the Inter-year Hose and Reel Race, also won by the Seniors, captained by L. C. Raymond, and made up of the following men:—Flewelling, Parent, Ness, Baird, Brown, Campbell, Robinson, Robertson, each of whom received a pair of cuff links, the special prize of Dr. Harrison.

The "Association Cup" for the Individual Champion, won by Dick Williams, '14, with 13 points.

The "Dr. Sinclair Cup" for 2nd Individual Champion, won by George Young, '14, with 11 points.

This completed the prize list, after which cheers were given for Dr. Harrison and the President of the M.C.A.A., Mr. Campbell, followed by College songs and yells and finally brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

Everyone was in a happy mood, and the "Rooters' Clubs" of the different years made the air ring with their songs and yells, the Sophomores making a hit with their parodies on popular songs for the benefit of the Freshmen, while last but not least we must mention the class yells and songs given by the Science Girls and Teachers, and which were much applauded.

The Fourth Annual Field Day is over, and a new standard has been set which will be hard to surpass, while everyone who took part in the sports or who witnessed them has a feeling of satisfaction and pride at being able to take some part in one of the most eventful days in our College year.

Athletics in the Women's Residence.



NCE again we are back at Macdonald, and back to our games, which, for most of us, is one of the pleasantest features of our Alma Mater.

Very soon after our arrival, we made arrangements for playing tennis during the few remaining weeks of the tennis season. We elected a manager and had our courts marked out. Since then the girls have played many very enjoyable games.

We have played one tournament, which was against the W.A.A.A. and resulted in a tie.

We are spending much time in baseball and basket ball practice. Mr. Bates, our basket ball manager, is doing good work, and through his coaching we hope to have enough players in each section to enable us to hold inter-section matches. We believe that the holding of these matches will greatly increase the girls' interest in the game, and thus enable us to have stronger representative First and Second teams than we have had in the past. Indeed, competition is so keen that we anticipate great difficulty in the choosing of the players. This increases our hope of winning back the challenge cup now held by the R.V.C. girls.

The regular teams will not be chosen until November, and the big games will begin in January. In the meantime

we hope that the old Macdonald girls will occasionally bring out teams to play against us.

Under the able management of Mr. Summerby, the baseball players are also looking forward to a successful year. They also are planning the holding of inter-class matches.

After a hard day's work, what sounds better than "Let's go to the tank!" Nearly all of us are willing to go, and very pleasant times do we have,—some of us learning to swim, others teaching, while the more fortunate are trying fancy strokes and dives which win the admiration of us all.

Most of the girls could not swim before they came to Macdonald; many of us have learnt since, and we all hope to be able to swim before the year closes.

The few cold days we have had have brought no terrors to us, they have rather taken our thoughts to the skating rink and snow-shoe tramps which we all look forward to with so much pleasure.

In conclusion, let me say that athletics are for every student, and we hope to have the support and help of all. The time spent on athletics is never regretted; as one of our old students remarked, "How much one misses by not taking part in at least one game at college." They loose "just one half of college life."



The Macdonald College Magazine as a Horoscopist.

IF YOU WERE BORN IN —JANUARY

Your future wife is a member of the Faculty, and of extremely fascinating appearance. She will repulse your attentions at first, but will accept you in the end, being attracted by her opposite.

Your future husband is a non-smoker and teetotaler. There is nothing else of the freak about him. He thinks he can sing, which will ultimately lead to your incarceration in a Home for the Insane.

—FEBRUARY

Your future wife comes from the Eastern Townships, writes sentimental verses, and makes pies, which are equally mushy.

Your future husband is of fair complexion, and is known by his classmates as "Downy Mildew." He knows Comstock's Entomology by heart, but is horribly afraid of spiders.

—MARCH

You will marry a girl from the Maritime. She will possess more brains than you, but will never let you forget it. This combined with the fact that she is a bad cook will cause you to commit suicide.

Your future husband is a Senior, in the School of Agriculture, and does not know anything. He will marry you very soon, when he is destined to learn a good deal, which he will impart to anyone who will listen to him.

—APRIL

Your future wife is an Element but is unknown to Dr. Snell. Keep her at home, for if she gets acquainted with other men she will sue for a divorce.

Your future husband is a member of the Faculty, who will offer you the choice of being plucked by him or being married to him. You will adopt the latter alternative, but will afterwards wish you hadn't.

Walker—(looking over the Power House)—“ Well, if this don’t beat H—l.”

Bailey—“ Gad, but those Yankees do travel.”

* * *

Teacher (in Day School)—“ Willie, give the four principal parts of that verb.”

W. H.—(who has not been listening to H. H.)—“ Which verb?”

H. H.—“ Darned, if I know.”

W. H.—(briskly)—“ Darnifino, darnifinare, darnifinavi, darnifinatum.”

* * *

Clergyman—“ Do you know, my man, that half of the cases of cancer are caused by fools smoking those foul dirty short black clay pipes.”

Workman—“ And do you know, Guv’nr, that ’alf of the black eyes are caused by people not minding their own business.”

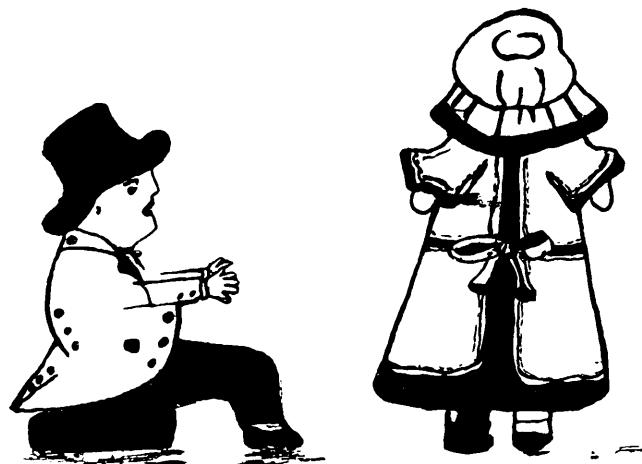
* * *

Kindergartener to pupil teacher.—“ My! Miss T—, but I like your eyes.”

Miss T.—“ Why?”

Pupil—“ Because they look just like two beads.”

* * *



THE FUSSERS IN CARICATURE.

Mr. Cooley (knocking at room 209 said to O’Brien)—“ This is Mathews’ room, is it not?”

O’Brien—“ Yes, but I believe that Mathews is down in room 18.”

Mr. Cooley (descended to ground floor and met Miss McM—). “ Where is room 18, please? One of the fellows told me that Mathews is there.”

Miss McM—“ Horrors, no! That is in my suite—my bedroom.”

O’Brien has eluded Mr. Cooley ever since.

* * *

Model T—“ How do I know that this is red pine, and that is white pine.”

Elem. Two—“ Because Dr. Brittain told you so.”



IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER THEY WILL FUSS TOGETHER.

Some more logic—R. S. K.—(in Chem. Lab.)—“ Well, there is one consolation, this is the last year here,—unless it isn’t.”

* * *

“ Pa, what is a football coach?”

Pa—“ The ambulance, I suppose.”

* * *

Freshman—“ How many times will this pocket glass magnify?”

Ritchie—“ As often as you use it.”

Sophomore—"Money, pooh! There are a hundred ways of making money."

Senior—"Ah! but there is only one honest way."

Soph.—"What's that?"

Senior—"Um! I thought you wouldn't know."

* * *

Presley—"The Sophs and Juniors have bought 50 feet of binder twine."

Ness—"What for."

P—"Why to decide the tug-of-war pull with."

Ness—Huh! pack thread would do for those fellows."

* * *



The Freshman's Lament! - Will it ever grow again?

NO NEWS.

Agr. '15—(who had been going for the last half hour)—"You see I am not physically strong but I've got good staying powers—"

Hostess (feelingly)—"Yes, we notice that."

AFTER THE RECEPTION.

Campbell—"Miss C— is a nice girl, Lods."

Trix—"Ah, you ought to know the other, her cousin."

Lods—"G—! I know both of them just as well as I do the other."

LOGIC.

David said, "All men are liars."
Therefore, David was a liar.

Therefore, what David said was not true.

Therefore, David being a man was not a liar.

But if David was not a liar what he said was true—namely that all men are liars.

Therefore, David was a liar.

—N. Y. GLOBE.

* * *

AT THE INITIATION.

They asked, "And what is space?"
The trembling Freshman said,
"I can't think of it at present,
But I have it in my head."

* * *

UNTRUE;

Newton—"We shall now proceed to the election of a humorist from the School of Household Science."

Voice from the audience—"We can't, there aren't any."

DISCRIMINATION.

Evans—"What do you charge for your rooms?"

Mr. Ward—" \$4.50 up."

Evans—"But I'm a student."

Mr. W—Then it is \$4.50 down."

* * *

Baily—"I say, my man, would you like to drive me to Place Viger."

Cabby—"I shouldn't mind, old sport, only I doubt whether the harness would fit you."

* * *

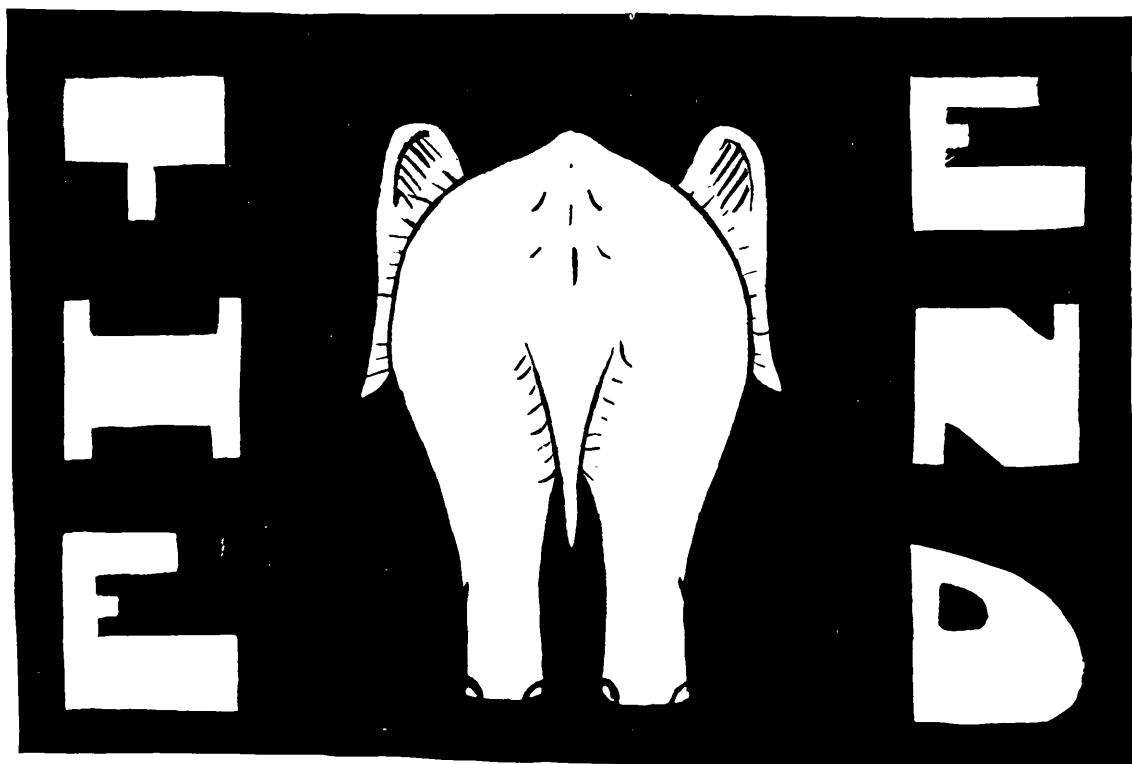
Fiske—"They say the French are deteriorating."

Browne—"I'm sure of it. Why, the last time that I was in the village, I could not make them understand their own language."

* * *

Monty—"What do you think of Miss D—?"

Baird (enthusiastically) — "Some class! Gee! hasn't she got a beautiful pair of teeth!"





Chill airs and wintry winds, my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year,
I listen, and it cheers me long.

—LONGFELLOW.

